Daily Report

Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-87-201
Monday
19 October 1987

Daily Report
Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-87-201 *19 October 1987*

CONTENTS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Bandura Warns Against Overoptimism *MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI 18 Oct]* 1

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Further Reportage on CEMA Speeches 3
Stoph Speech *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 Oct]* 3
Atanasov Speaks *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 14 Oct]* 4
Dascalescu Address *[SCINTEIA 15 Oct]* 5
Messner Speech *[TRYBUNA LUDU 14 Oct]* 9
Strougal Addresses Closing *[Bratislava PRAVDA]* 10
Grosz Gives Interview on CEMA Session 11

WORLDWIDE ISSUES

Obminskiy Holds News Conference at UN 14
UN Disarmament Committee Debate Viewed 14
Nomination of UNESCO's New Director Noted 14
Velikhov Attends Meeting on Nuclear Synthesis 15
Program Discusses Economic Ties With West 15
Commonwealth Meeting Controversies Cited 16
Academics Address Asia-Pacific Security *[IZVESTIYA 13 Oct]* 16
'Top Priority' Discusses Arms Accord *[Kuznetsov, Bogdanov, Plekhanov]* 16

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

United States & Canada

Further on Shultz Trip to Mideast, Summit 20
PRAVDA Reports Comments *[16 Oct]* 20
Remarks on Mideast Hit *[Surguchev]* 20
Kampelman Comments Noted 21
Shevardnadze Meets Matlock 21
Weinberger Contemplates Resignation 21
Weinberger Cited on Tanker Attack Response 21
Reagan Decides on Retaliatory Measures 22
Reagan Approves More Aid for Contras 22
Reagan's 'Backpedal' on Verification Cited 22
Allocations for 1988 Nuclear Tests Noted 23
White House Binary CW Move Reported 23
Further on Binary Weapons 23
Reagan Receives Soviet Schoolchildren 16 Oct 23
Stealth Fighter Plane Accident Analyzed *[Ponomarev]* 24
U.S. Defector Claims 'Intimidation' in Case 24
Lawyer Opposes Deporting 'Former SS Man' 25
U.S. 'Heavyweights' Recommend Cooperation 25
Soviet Officer Profiles U.S. Soldier 26
Viewers React to U.S., USSR Lifestyle Show 27

China

Consultations 'Frank, Calm, Businesslike' 28
Rogachev on 'Serious Divergences' 28
Further on Talks *[BTA]* 28
Rogachev Leaves Beijing 29
Deng Welcomes U.S.-USSR Missile Accord 29
Deng Cited on U.S. 'Ignorance' on Tibet 29
U.S. Interference on Xizang Denounced 29
Chilean Air Force Chief Visit to PRC Noted *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Oct]* 30

Northeast Asia

Joint Japanese-U.S. Air Force Exercises End 30
Japanese To Hold Telebridge With Cosmonauts 30
Soviet Employee Resigns at Japanese Embassy *[KYODO]* 30
USSR, Japan Agree to Increase Flights 31
Batmonh Receives Deputy Minister Rogachev 31
ROK President Chun Announces Referendum 31
ROK's Kim Announces Candidacy as President 31
Ship Incident Provocation Against DPRK 32
DPRK Envoy Hosts Soiree for WPK Jubilee *[PRAVDA 10 Oct]* 32

Southeast Asia & Pacific

DPA Congress Opens in Kabul 18 Oct 32
Philippines' Manglapus On U.S. Relations 32
Fiji Reported No Longer in Commonwealth 32
UNGA Vote on Cambodian Problem Reviewed 33
SRV Calls Resolution 'Vicious' 33
Sihanouk, Developments Examined *[Kachanov]* 33
Media Advice on Burmese Economy Criticized *[Vladimirov]* 34
Near East & South Asia 35
Kuwaiti Tanker Attacked, Silkworm Suspected 35
U.S. Accuses Iran 35
PRAVDA Calls for UN Force in Persian Gulf 35
U.S. Hands Over Wounded Iranian Seamen 36
Talks on Cooperation With Iran in Moscow *[Tehran IRNA]* 36
Oil Agreement Reached 36
Vorontsov Continues Mideast Tour, Talks 36
Meetings in Amman 36
Discussions in Syria 37
Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ends Visit to USSR *[KUNA]* 37
Nationwide PDPA Congress Meets in Kabul 37
Najibullah's Address 37
'Negative Phenomena' Noted 39
Further TV Report 39
Moscow TV Reports Foiled Sabotage in Kabul 40

Sub-Saharan Africa

Further Reportage on Burkina Faso Coup 40
Amnesty Declared 40
Sankara Reported Killed 40
Leaders Explain Need for Coup 41
Improved USSR Ties Sought 41
CPSU Delegation Returns From Angola 8 Oct
Ugandan Foreign Minister on USSR Ties *[IZVESTIYA 13 Oct]* 41

East Europe

Gorbachev Meets With Bulgaria's Zhivkov 42
Zhivkov Departs 43
Gerle Meets on Nuclear Power Cooperation *[Prague]* 43

West Europe

Shevardnadze Meets Swiss Foreign Official 43
Soviet Attitude Changes Noted *[Bern]* 43
Swedish Book 'Denigrates' Soviet Relations 43
Swedes Stage Protest Against U.S. Warships 44
Supreme Soviet Delegation Leaves for Norway *[IZVESTIYA 13 Oct]* 44
Ends Visit 17 Oct 44
News Conference Examines USSR-Finnish Venture 44
Tolkunov on EEC, European Parliament Meetings 45
London Daily Cited on Blowpipes for Dushmans *[IZVESTIYA 2 Oct]* 45
Telebridge Links Cosmonauts, French Scientists 46
Genscher Sees 'Good Chances' for Agreement 46
FRG Poll Cited on Growing Trust in USSR 46
Rust's Cessna Flown Out of Soviet Union 46
Pilot Thanks Embassys *[DPA]* 47
Nomination of UNESCO Director General Reported 47

Latin America & Caribbean

Cuba's Rodriguez Sees Gorbachev, Ryzhkov *[Havana]* 47
Chernavin Sees Off Cuban Counterpart *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Oct]* 47
'Assassination' of Colombian Denounced 47
Ortega Comments on Amnesty for Contras 48

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

Government Resolution on Architecture *[PRAVDA 16 Oct]* 49
Yeltsin Addresses Propaganda Workers *[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 26 Sep]* 50
Yeltsin Chairs People's Control Discussion *[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 1 Oct]* 51
Yeltsin Chairs Moscow Party Group Session *[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 4 Oct]* 51
Solovyev Attends Exhibition Opening 51
Solovyev Addresses Leningrad Propagandists *[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 26 Sep]* 51
Solovyev Meets With Diplomats in Leningrad *[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 29 Sep]* 52
Demichev, Solovyev Attend Supreme Soviet 52
Gromyko Chairs Session 53
Vorotnikov Chairs RSFSR Government Session *[IZVESTIYA 7 Oct]* 53
Vorotnikov Addresses RSFSR Ministers 53
Razumovskiy Chairs Joint Commission Meeting 53
Ligachev Attends Theater Opening 53
Rekunkov At Prosecutor's Office Conference *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 10 Oct]* 53
Ukrainian CP CC Disciplines Officials *[PRAVDA UKRAINY 15 Oct]* 54
Ukrainian Supreme Soviet To Hold Session *[PRAVDA UKRAINY 11 Oct]* 55
Belorussian CP Replaces Second Secretary 55
Belorussia's Sokolov Addresses Aktiv *[IZVESTIYA 13 Oct]* 55
Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Meet 19 Sep *[Tashkent]* 55
Dobrynin Views Restructuring Policy *[Paris L'HUMANITE 8 Oct]* 56
Book Published on Gorbachev's Murmansk Trip 61

Economic

Large Scale Price Reform Being Worked Out 61
Goskomstat Reports Jan-Sep Figures 61
Standard of Living Rises 61
GNP Rises 2.4 Percent 61
BRIEFS 62
Caspian Sea Oil Deposit 62

Scientific

Monkeys in Good Health After Space Flight 62
'Mir' Manned Space Station Continues Work 62
AIDS 'Multiplication Mechanism' Discovered 63

Military

Yazov Addresses Commissariat Leaders *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Oct]* 63

Bandura Warns Against Overoptimism
PM161317 Moscow MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI in Russian No 42, 18 Oct 87 (Sig Press 13 Oct 87) p 5

[Yuriy Bandura "Observer's Remarks": "The Labyrinths of the Washington Accord. Before G. Shultz' Visit to Moscow"]

[Text] Accord in principle on the elimination of two classes of nuclear weapons—medium- and shorter-range missiles with an operational range between 500 and 5,000 km—was reached at the Soviet-U.S. talks held in Washington recently.

Approximately 2,000 warheads are due to be eliminated. This represents about 2-3% of the stocks in the planet's nuclear arsenals. The figure will be considerably higher for Europe. It seems that we are talking about an operation which is impressive even in terms of its physical parameters.

The Soviet Union is due to destroy many more medium- and shorter-range missile combat charges than the United States. This looks like an obvious inequality. But it is impossible not to take into account the fact that the U.S. side is due to eliminate Pershing-2 and cruise missiles with an operational range of 2,500 km in a flight time of only 5-8 minutes. Almost the entire European part of the USSR falls within their range today. Is the elimination of these weapons consonant with the interests of our security? Without any doubt. Consequently, the imbalance of reductions in this case is justified, especially in view of the fact that it does not involve any weakening of guarantees of the security of the USSR and its allies.

Furthermore, it is well known that, in the process of planned reductions, the Soviet side will not destroy a single missile capable of reaching U.S. territory. Some people in the United States perceive this fact as a reason to claim that the "exchange" is strategically unbalanced and that the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles contains a threat to America solely by virtue of the fact that it enhances the security of the Soviets. What is the answer to such arguments? It is perhaps contained in the words spoken by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz: "The Soviets are undertaking much greater reductions than we are.... How can it be said that our military position will deteriorate if they eliminate almost 2,000 warheads while we eliminate about 350?" It also seems worth remembering that a U.S. military contingent numbering 300,000 men is stationed in West Europe, that hundreds of thousands of Americans live there on a more or less permanent basis doing strictly civilian jobs, and that a substantial proportion of U.S. material wealth—the property of U.S. transnational corporations—is also located there. The elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles will mean that they will no longer be targets.

Finally, West Europe. It is not difficult to realize what the implementation of the Washington accord would mean for it, bearing in mind everything said in West European capitals about Soviet medium-range missiles over the last 10 years. They were perceived as almost the greatest threat to the Old World. The elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles is capable of removing this cause of worry, which was only exacerbated when U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles started being sited in West Europe.

For all these reasons the Washington accord cannot fail to generate feelings of satisfaction at a victory for common sense over the dogmas held by diehard supporters of the old thinking. The satisfaction is even more tangible due to the fact that the future of the missiles was decided over a long period of time, with difficulty and at times acrimony. There were occasions when doors were slammed, when they parted for long periods, and people even asked: Could they have parted forever?

On the whole, these difficulties are now behind us. It does seem possible to sigh with relief. But there should be no delusions, either: A whole series of stages must still be gone through from the accord between the heads of the USSR and U.S. diplomatic departments to the actual implementation of this accord, and each one of these stages is fraught with surprises.

The work in Geneva on coordinating the remaining technical questions has yet to be finalized. Their complexity should not be dramatized, but M. Thatcher's hint ought to be borne in mind. She was asked: "Do you see no more serious obstacles to agreements on medium-range weapons?" Her reply was: "Of course there are always serious obstacles because as soon as people get down to 'trivialities' and start dealing with details, everything becomes terribly complicated."

The completion of the work on the draft medium- and shorter-range missile treaty still lies ahead. But how many most important international documents have been almost ready for signing and simply failed to materialize? Let us recall just the fate of the tripartite talks on a complete and universal nuclear test ban: Way back in August 1978 the USSR, the United States, and Britain proclaimed with great optimism that there had been considerable success in preparing a corresponding document and, specifically, agreement had been reached on banning all nuclear weapon tests. But in November 1980 the United States refused to continue the talks.

The visit by the U.S. secretary of state to Moscow still lies ahead, and it would be premature to predict an unquestionably positive outcome for his mission. In any case, in a recent interview with *The Washington Times*, R. Reagan did not rule out the possibility of a fruitless outcome to the Moscow talks.

Only the crossing of all these "Rubicons"—which are perfectly capable of being forded "on the move"—will make it possible to hold the new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting which was scheduled for this fall.

If this third meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan does take place, a medium- and shorter-range missile treaty will become reality. But will it become an actual and effective reality? The difficulty in answering this question can be judged by the fate of the SALT II Treaty: It was signed during the June 1979 Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, but it is still not ratified by the United States, just like the treaties between the two countries on the limitation of nuclear weapon tests (1974) and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes (1976). Could a similar fate await the medium- and shorter-range missile treaty? Alas, there are few reasons to categorically deny such an outcome to the dialogue.

I would like to hope that any fears on this account will prove to have been groundless. In any case, pretty responsible and competent people are now speaking in Washington of ratification as almost an accomplished fact. But even if this stage is reached, would it be possible to consider the fate of medium- and shorter-range missiles decided finally and for all time? That same hitherto unhappy experience in relations with the United States hints with a sly grin: "Remember the ABM Treaty." Signed and ratified, it still remains a target for attempts on its life in the United States....

Is it worth raking up the past at a time when one would like to succumb to the euphoria of freedom from the medium- and shorter-range missile problem? Were this problem to be really solved—unambiguously, reliably, and finally—memory maybe could be relieved of its vigilant duty. But for the time being.... For the time being, there is only one thing that can be said with any certainty: The tough confrontation in the medium- and shorter-range missile sphere, which consumed so much physical and intellectual efforts both in the USSR and in the United States, did not prevent Moscow and Washington from coming to an accord. Hence the question: Is it worth allowing the experience gained in the talks on medium- and shorter-range missiles to disappear without a trace and to start from the very beginning on every single one of the "damned questions" perturbing the world? This is a rhetorical question. One of the most important practical conclusions to be drawn from the situation around medium- and shorter-range missiles is: Dialogue alone can be fruitful, while confrontation is irrational and fraught with common misfortune.

This is not a new conclusion. But by no means has everyone reached it yet.

Further Reportage on CEMA Speeches

Stoph Speech

AU160921 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German14 Oct 87p 5

[Unattributed report on speech by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to the 43d CEMA Session in Moscow on 13 October: "Integration—A Guarantee for Stable Economic Development"]

[Text] At the start of his address to the CEMA conference, Willi Stoph paid tribute to the Great October Socialist Revolution, the 70th anniversary of which will shortly be commemorated, as an event in the history of mankind which initiated a development that has changed the world and turned the ideas of Marxism-Leninism into reality in numerous countries all over the world.

"With the victory of the October Revolution and the birth and subsequent strengthening of the first socialist state, the Soviet Union, conditions were created for placing cooperation within a framework of socialist community on a new basis characterized by respect for the right to self-determination of people, complete equality, and mutually beneficial cooperation and comradely mutual help."

There is a direct link between Lenin's Decree on Peace and the present struggle of the USSR and the socialist states closely allied with her to safeguard peace and achieve disarmament and detente, Willi Stoph continued. "It is with great pleasure that we welcome the Soviet-American agreement on the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles. It has been brought about by the untiring efforts of the USSR. We will do everything we can to support the USSR's endeavors aimed at more far-reaching disarmament accords."

The GDR is persistently active in firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries for the implementation of a joint socialist peace policy. In the nuclear age, a broad coalition of all forces of reason and realism is imperative for safeguarding peace. The GDR has committed itself to broaden and strengthen it.

"In implementing the economic strategy adopted by the 11th SED Congress, we are consistently struggling to fulfill and overfulfill the 1987 national economic plan. It is our aim to manufacture products of higher quality, to do more to upgrade raw materials and other materials, and to reduce costs and increase labor productivity through the greater efficiency of science and technology."

The decision to be made at this conference to restructure the mechanism for multilateral cooperation, socialist economic integration, and the work of CEMA represents an important document for making cooperation within the framework of CEMA even more effective, Willi Stoph continued. The GDR party and state leadership sees the steady deepening of cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal countries as a decisive guarantee for the stable development of the GDR national economy and simultaneously as an important pledge for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states.

The draft of the resolution places special emphasis on improving the stipulation and coordination of the national economic plans as instruments for organizing economic policy and for developing stable economic and scientific-technological relations between the CEMA countries. This is completely in line with the experiences gained in the GDR in the systematic management of the national economy in the process of building the developed socialist society.

The important thing is to coordinate plans even more effectively with the active participation of the ministries, combines, and foreign trade enterprises under the management of the central planning bodies. In this way conditions for concrete agreements on mutual supplies are being created, thus ensuring stability and balance in economic relations.

Willi Stoph said that the joint efforts to achieve top scientific-technological performances and make use of them in the economy takes the leading place in cooperation among CEMA countries. "Therefore it is particularly in the realization of the comprehensive program for scientific-technological progress in the CEMA countries that we see an obligation for each of our countries to contribute to accelerating the pace in this sphere considerably through individual high performances."

The chairman of the Council of Ministers stated that the obligation taken on by the GDR to implement a comprehensive program in accordance with the decisions of our party for more rapid development and use of key technologies is being fulfilled.

"The more rapid development of microelectronics is without doubt a focal point of cooperation. In accordance with the comprehensive program, we are carrying out, together with the Soviet Union in particular, such important tasks as manufacturing systems for the production of highly integrated printed circuits and the development and production of ultrahighly integrated memory circuits and other microelectronic components. As regards the scientific-technological level in developing and producing equipment for flexible automation, we are orienting ourselves toward top international performances in a number of important spheres.

"In close cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries, the GDR will step up its efforts to develop new materials, particularly new technical ceramic materials, that will play a role in determining international standards, as well as in the sphere of biotechnology."

The GDR attaches great importance to the widespread use of direct relations between combines, production cooperatives, and research establishments, particularly in research and development and in the development of stable lines of specialization and cooperation in production. The GDR combines meet all the prerequisites and conditions for making full use of the opportunities for cooperation with partners in other CEMA countries in accordance with the plan.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers spoke in favor of further developing and efficiently shaping economic and scientific-technological relations with the countries of the nonsocialist market on an equal and mutually advantageous basis. Negotiations aimed at establishing official relations between CEMA and the EC, as well as between individual CEMA countries and the EC, should be brought to a successful conclusion.

In conclusion Willi Stoph said: "We support the decision that the role of CEMA in organizing economic cooperation between our countries should be significantly increased, and that it should direct its work toward the solution of strategic questions of cooperation."

Atanasov Speaks

AU1520?? Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Oct 87 p 7

[Speech by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, at 43d Extraordinary CEMA Session held on 13 October in Moscow]

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, leader of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the 43d (Extraordinary) CEMA Session, pointed out that this session is being held at a particularly important historical stage. The world is at the beginning of a qualitatively new transition in the development of productive forces, determined by the scientific-technical revolution. New realities are emerging and new requirements are facing the socioeconomic development of the CEMA member countries and the socialist economic integration.

The thorough social restructuring process, which is expanding under the leadership of the CPSU in the Soviet Union, today plays a particular role in this respect. It is becoming more and more obvious that this restructuring process, which encompasses all spheres of social life, as well as the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state, is increasingly changing the world situation to the advantage of the forces of peace and socialism.

As a party and people, we are looking for our place and for our responsibility in our common, historically important cause. At the July 1987 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee, we adopted "Basic Principles of the Concept for the Further Construction of Socialism in Bulgaria."

We are fully aware that the restructuring process will be by no means easy. Along the path of decisively innovating the mechanism of integration we are meeting numerous new and insufficiently analyzed economic phenomena, we are facing unknown economic situations. This requires that we intensify the purposeful character and the complex nature of our actions, and consistently advance toward the implementation of common goals of cooperation and integration.

The Bulgarian Government leader went on to mention certain problems of the further restructuring process in the mechanism of socialist economic integration.

First: We think that the main goals of restructuring that have been mapped out in the mechanism of cooperation and socialist economic integration are correctly defined. We are totally convinced that restructuring must create the necessary prerequisites for an intensification in the development of integration processes on the basis of scientific-technical progress and for the active involvement of economic organizations in specialization and production sharing, for the free turnover of goods, services, and other production factors, as well as for the establishment of a joint market of CEMA member countries.

Second: The decision to work out a collective concept for the international socialist division of labor during the 1991-2005 period is an important practical step toward the formation and implementation of a coordinated, and in some areas even uniform, economic policy. This decision must be organically linked to the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, as well as to all-round work in connection with coordinating the national economic plans.

Third: We unanimously agree that work pertaining to restructuring the mechanism of socialist economic integration must be accomplished gradually. This emphasizes the important and complicated tasks of determining the stages necessary to develop the mechanism needed to comprehensively develop the worldwide socialist economy.

Fourth: The process of restructuring the mechanism of socialist economic integration must be implemented in mutual interaction with the improvement of the national economic mechanisms of the individual CEMA member countries.

In our further work we will face problems stemming from the peculiar features of the economic mechanisms of the CEMA member countries. We must point out that, behind the basic uniformity of the reforms of national mechanisms that have been implemented, there are various differences as regards the handling and regulation of economic processes and categories that are essentially similar to each other. It is necessary to work more actively and more purposefully in order to bring our national economic mechanisms together, particularly regarding the areas regulating foreign trade relations.

Fifth: The mechanism of socialist economic integration has an objective basis—namely, the economic laws and regulations of socialism. Work connected with restructuring the mechanism requires a theoretical and practical answer to the question about the essence, the links, and mutual interaction of economic laws in the worldwide socialist economy, about the peculiarities and forms of how they manifest themselves.

It is our profound conviction that the time has come for a decisive and drastic change in the work connected with setting up and using the commodity-monetary elements of the mechanism. By this I mean essentially perfecting price setting on the worldwide socialist market on the basis of the principles adopted by the ninth CEMA session, whose effectiveness has already been confirmed, while taking into consideration the quality of goods, their technical parameters, and the seasonal character and specific nature of production; I mean harmonizing the principles of setting domestic prices within the countries and coordinating the correlation of wholesale prices for certain groups of commodities; I mean setting economically based and flexible national foreign currency rates in relation to the transferable ruble and to mutual settlements, as well as the rate of the transferable ruble in relation to the convertible currencies. I mean that the necessary conditions should be created to develop the monetary functions of the transferable ruble; I mean that realistic prerequisites should be established for the convertibility of the transferable ruble in relation to the national currencies, as well as the mutual convertibility of the national currencies; I mean that the system of mutual credits should be improved through the more active use of the national banks and through the development of so-called enterprise credits.

Sixth: CEMA must become an organization of a qualitatively new type. We firmly support the approach laid down in the draft decision which says that the essence of the work accomplished by CEMA should be the collective solution of strategic questions of cooperation, the establishment of a coordinated and uniform economic and scientific-technical policy, the development and implementation of long-term programs and agreements that are also broad in scope, the creation of planning and commodity-monetary mechanisms, and the foundation of the legal principles of integration. Specific questions pertaining to cooperation must increasingly be solved by the economic organizations themselves—namely, by producers and consumers as well—under conditions of intensified activities and initiative, with opportunities for a prompt reaction to changes in production, scientific-technical, and market conditions.

We should not regard the new CEMA structure as irrevocable. It is our profound conviction that, in the further process of the work connected with restructuring the mechanism of socialist integration, this structure will undergo further changes.

To effectively resolve the tasks involved in thoroughly restructuring the mechanism of socialist economic integration requires purposeful and systematic efforts from all CEMA member countries. The restructuring problems must be closely observed by the government leaders and regularly discussed at their bilateral and multilateral meetings. There is no doubt whatsoever that we will rely upon the decisive support of the central committees of the fraternal parties in this activity.

In closing his speech Georgi Atanasov stated:

Our session is taking place on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the most remarkable event in world history: the Great October Socialist Revolution. It is symbolic that this session is being held in Moscow—the capital of the first socialist state. Permit me to express our conviction that the revolutionary potential of the Great October Revolution will determine the nature of our work devoted to the qualitative restructuring of the mechanism of socialist economic integration and, generally speaking will inspire the activities of CEMA. On behalf of our delegation, may I congratulate the Soviet comrades on their forthcoming holiday.

Dascalescu Address

AU161631 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Oct 87p 5

[Report on "Speech by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, Prime Minister of the Romanian Government" at the 43d Extraordinary Session of the CEMA member countries, given in Moscow; date not given]

[Text] The current extraordinary CEMA meeting, primarily devoted to the examination of the proposals on perfecting many-sided cooperation and CEMA's activity, is meant to give new impetus to the economic and scientific-technical cooperation among our countries and to increase the Council's contribution to finding solutions—within the framework of mutual cooperation—to the major problems that emerge from the current tasks of ensuring the intensive development of our countries.

Emphasizing the decisive role incumbent on the communist and workers parties of our countries in developing and intensifying the many-sided mutual cooperation, and the role played by the regular meetings of the general secretaries and first secretaries in examining the major

issues of building the socialist economy, developing cooperation and collaboration, and consistently improving the activity within CEMA, the speaker said: The importance of the issues we are examining is determined by the way in which our nations work most forcefully to implement the socioeconomic objectives in the current 5-year plan period in order to fulfill the plans and programs set forth by the party in each country; our mutual cooperation should make an increasingly great contribution to ensuring the fulfillment of this task.

Reiterating the efforts made by the Romanian people to unflinchingly implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions, the speaker said: The expansion of bilateral and many-sided cooperation among the CEMA member countries has made a significant contribution to the successes we have achieved in our country's development. Socialist Romania's party and state leadership has attached, and continues to attach, great importance to issues connected with CEMA's activity and with perfecting economic and scientific-technical cooperation among our countries.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania stressed that: "We attach particular importance to expanding and deepening relations with neighboring socialist countries, and with all the socialist countries. In this respect, we consistently work to commendably fulfill the decisions established by the summit economic meeting of the CEMA member countries and the Comprehensive Program to Further Scientific-Technical Cooperation in the Current Period up to the Year 2000, with a view to fully using the existing production capacities, raising the technological and qualitative level of products, and, by joint efforts, ensuring the necessary amounts of energy, raw material, and technologies in all areas. We start out from the belief that the successes obtained by each socialist country in ensuring its socioeconomic development and in building the new system are important factors in strengthening the force and prestige of socialism in the world and in asserting its superiority and the cause of peace and cooperation throughout the world."

Also on this basis, the leadership of our party presented the broad issues at the working meeting of the leaders of fraternal parties in the CEMA member socialist countries, held on 10-11 November 1986—a meeting which ensured the framework for broad and useful discussions and an exchange of views on perfecting mutual economic cooperation and increasing the efficiency of the Council's activity.

Positively assessing the draft resolution of the session, which includes valuable, unanimously agreed proposals in accordance with the common concerns of the member countries to raise cooperation within CEMA to a superior level and to ensure the Council's increased contribution to solving important problems of mutual cooperation, the speaker said: We greatly appreciate the fact that a unanimous conclusion has been reached that the stipulations in the CEMA Statute retain their entire value, that the work of perfecting CEMA activity is being carried out in accordance with fundamental principles and statutory norms of cooperation among CEMA member countries, and that it is necessary to preserve the forms and methods of cooperation which have proved to be useful in practice so far. Within this framework, we stress the need to continue to unflinchingly apply one fundamental principle in CEMA's activity, that is, the "unanimity" according to which any issue under examination by CEMA should be approved by all the countries which stated their interest in the respective issue. Failure to observe this principle might seriously affect the interests of some of the member countries and might lead to dangerous consequences for the very existence of the organization.

The speaker further said: As regards the provisions of the draft resolution on direct links between central departments and enterprises, the Romanian side envisages the establishment of direct links between units participating in production sharing and specialization, on the basis of contracts concluded in accordance with the legal regulations in each country. These links should be directed toward seeking solutions to some concrete problems and should not become a source of inefficient traveling.

Likewise, the direct links will become all the more efficient as they implement the provisions included in the economic and scientific-technical cooperation agreements reached at governmental and ministerial levels. As far as our country is concerned, we believe that the current legal framework allows a broad development of such direct links and, in this way too, we are interested in expanding mutually advantageous economic cooperation and scientific-technological cooperation.

Likewise, we highly value the particular importance of some provisions in the draft resolution, such as the need to expand cooperation in the field of material production, production sharing and specialization, and expanding mutual exchanges in order to better ensure the necessary amount of fuel, energy, raw material, modern installations and technologies, industrial consumer goods, and foodstuffs. We also value the importance of provisions on ensuring a better and more efficient use of the production and scientific-technical potential of each country within international production specialization, and on improving the nature of dividing labor among CEMA member countries, and the provisions on reconfirming the principles in force, established at the ninth CEMA meeting, for setting prices in mutual trade, including the need to work out activities regarding participation by interested countries in ensuring conditions to stimulate the agricultural and foodstuffs areas and in continuing the activity to improve price setting methods in accordance with the principles established at the ninth CEMA session.

The Romanian delegation values the fact that, following the negotiations that have been conducted, a common solution has been reached as regards the organizational structure of the CEMA.

The speaker further said: We also welcome the understandings reached on ensuring the chairmanship of the CEMA bodies with all the member countries taking turn. This is doubtless a factor that ensures the continuous development of our organization's democratic character. The Romanian side believes that everything that has been achieved so far is only a beginning and further steps are required to continue the activity of perfecting and simplifying the structure of CEMA, particularly to reduce the number of permanent and temporary working bodies; in order to achieve this, the Executive Committee of the Council must take immediate and firm measures in this respect.

Although the resolution that will be endorsed by the session of the Council refers to improving CEMA, we believe that, in connection with the organizational structure of the Council, it is necessary to make clear the issue of simplifying the organizational framework of the overall, many-sided cooperation among our countries.

Stressing the fact that over a long period of time a large number of international organizations have been created by the member countries, which duplicate some of CEMA's activities without ensuring a uniform character for the whole organizational system, the speaker said: The majority of these organizations have created and still maintain their heavy working apparatus, hold a large number of meetings, and require large amounts of money because, failing to proceed to self-financing, they carry out their activity using the necessary budgetary means from those allocated by the member countries. We believe that this situation is not fully in keeping with what is being achieved in our countries as regards the self-management and self-financing of national organizations and enterprises. We believe that the Council's Executive Committee should urgently examine these issues, including the possibility of halting the activity of those organizations which have proved to be inefficient, and in future the respective problems should be solved by the relevant CEMA bodies.

We believe that perfecting cooperation within CEMA is not a goal in itself. In accordance with the new requirements for the international development of the national economies, this cooperation should ensure a proper framework for finding solutions through joint efforts, primarily for the concrete problems emerging in the field of material production. Firm action is required to implement the common decisions previously endorsed in connection with the respective problems and to find new ways to attain this goal.

That is why we firmly speak out for the continuous improvement of the forms and mechanism of cooperation and we wish to draw attention to the need to ensure timely solutions to the concrete cooperation problems, as this is the final goal of our organization. No matter how good the cooperation mechanism is and no matter how perfect the methodological documents for CEMA's activity are, they do not have any practical value unless they ensure the basis for solving the concrete problems of cooperation, of mutual interest in the field of material production, and of the activity of overall cooperation and, particularly, cooperation within CEMA.

Romania believes that—in accordance with the decisions adopted at the June 1984 economic summit—one should especially strive to intensify cooperation in solving the problem of fuel, energy, and materials for all member countries. As is known, at the 39th session of the CEMA Council in October 1984, we adopted a concrete cooperation program in this respect; this program provides for a large number of long-term cooperation ventures aimed at satisfying the rational energy requirements of our countries and increasing mutual deliveries. In our opinion, it is necessary to take further steps to consistently implement the measures stipulated by the respective program on schedule.

The speaker further said: The Romanian side considers that the decision adopted by the economic summit on solving the problem of raw materials, fuel, and energy for all CEMA member-countries is still very topical. Therefore, we deem it necessary to further examine within CEMA the way in which we have acted to solve, through mutual cooperation among all member countries, the problem of satisfying overall requirements for fuel, energy, and raw materials. Likewise, we think that proposals should be made regarding the implementation, during the current 5-year plan, of this key target that was established by the leaderships of communist and workers parties of CEMA member countries at the latest economic summit.

Another problem of primary concern for our country is improving production specialization and perfecting the division of labor within CEMA; this task has also been included in the decision of the 1984 economic summit. In Romania's opinion, it is necessary to update production specialization on the basis of the levels reached by the development of industrial branches in each member country, so as to make full use of existing productive capacities and avoid parallel investments in the respective fields. Likewise, one should also make periodic corrections, every 5 or 10 years, in the sphere of specialization streamlining.

In revising the current division of labor among CEMA member countries, one should also aim to ensure the harmonious comprehensive development of each national economy and the broad participation of all countries in specialization in modern industrial branches, which will improve the export structure in the less developed countries by increasing their share of highly-processed items.

After referring to certain concrete aspects of the development of specialization and cooperation in various industrial branches, the speaker said: The Romanian side considers that there are sufficient grounds for an examination of production specialization within CEMA

in order to make concrete proposals on its revision, taking into consideration the current industrial potential of the member countries. In this respect, we propose that this problem should be included on the agenda of the Council's session next year.

Concerning the elaboration of the concept on the international division of labor for 1991-2005, the Romanian side will present its position later, on the basis of the results of negotiations on establishing the concrete goals and contents of this concept.

The draft decision attaches great importance to provisions for improving the coordination of economic plans. I would like to stress that the SR of Romania is paying great attention to this activity on the bilateral and multilateral planes.

Emphasizing that the current meeting has approved the program for plan coordination in the next 5-year period and the list of economic cooperation problems to be regulated, on a comprehensive basis, in the 1991-1995 period, the speaker said that—on the basis of the program adopted by the Executive Committee—the central planning bodies, together with the relevant foreign trade bodies, should immediately start negotiations on mutual deliveries of major goods and services and on the volume and structure of commodity exchanges for the 1991-95 period. Likewise, the newly restructured CEMA bodies should immediately proceed to an examination of problems included in the aforementioned list, in order to draft and conclude on schedule all conventions on economic and scientific-technical cooperation for the coming 5-year plan period. We also believe that it would be quite useful—on the basis of the intergovernmental document that will seal the results of plan coordination efforts—to immediately proceed to concluding long-term contracts, without having to sign other intergovernmental documents.

Referring to the improvement of cooperation in promoting the scientific-technological progress of CEMA member countries up to the year 2000, the speaker emphasized the efforts being made by CEMA member countries to conclude the current stage of signing framework cooperation documents, and he pointed out the progress made in the ongoing process of concluding economic agreements and contracts, in order to efficiently implement the detailed tasks of various programs deriving from the Comprehensive Program. In this respect, the speaker emphasized the particular importance our country and party leadership attach to implementing the provisions of the Comprehensive Program in an exemplary manner, and highlighted the role of this program in satisfying the socialist countries' requirements for top technology, in order to achieve the rapid development of our countries on the basis of the most advanced technology.

Reiterating the important contribution that international cooperation should make to solving some important issues of the country's development as stipulated in the decisions of our party's 13th Congress—which incorporates the major guidelines of the program for scientific research, technological development, and the implementation of technological progress drafted under the direct quidance of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, first prime minister of the government and chairman of the National Council for Science and Education—the speaker noted the forceful measures taken by Romania to ensure the optimal fulfillment of its duties within the work to set up the tasks of the Comprehensive Program.

After speaking extensively about the foreign policy principles promoted by our party and state and about the guidelines and recommendations of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for finding solutions to the major problems confronting mankind today, the speaker said: Following Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives, the SR of Romania presented proposals to the current session of the UN on the adoption of an appeal to all developed creditor countries, international banks, and international financial bodies to take concrete measure in order to find just and equitable solutions to financial-economic problems, to the credit and debt policy, and to the problems of eliminating foreign debts which are an increasingly difficult burden for developing countries. Likewise, Romania proposed that an appeal should be issued to all countries to eliminate all protectionist and discriminatory measures, and all artificial obstacles that hamper the normal development of economic relations between states.

Romania, being itself a developing socialist country, takes firm action to adopt concrete measures to contribute to eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order and a new financial-economic system as the objective requirements to ensure stability and optimal economic development for the whole world. In this context, I would like to stress the topicality of the statements and proposals included in the document "On the Elimination of Underdevelopment and the Establishment of a New International Economic Order" adopted by the Warsaw Pact member states during their meeting in Berlin in 1987, and also stress the need for all CEMA member countries to take more active steps to implement this document.

In conclusion, the speaker expressed his agreement with the draft resolution of the session, presented by the Executive Committee of the Council. On behalf of the Romanian delegation, he also extended warm thanks to the hosts, to the USSR Council of Ministers, and to Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, for their hospitality and for the conditions they created to ensure the appropriate course of the current meeting of the CEMA session.

Messner Speech

AU161737 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU inPolish14 Oct 87p 5

[Speech by Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner at the CEMA session in Moscow on 13 October]

[Text] PAP, Moscow—The decisions made by leaders of our fraternal parties last November have greatly boosted efforts to intensify socialist integration, tighten mutual economic and scientific-technological cooperation, and strengthen the socialist community.

Our states' active policy, progressive forces in the world, and the spreading political realism in capitalist countries make it possible to achieve a breakthrough in disarmament. But conflicts continue to become more acute. Measures are afoot to torpedo real progress in ensuring general security, and militant and influential forces want to boost armaments. We are watching with increasing concern the developing international conflict in the Persian Gulf. Its threats to world peace are incalculable.

In this situation our close cooperation and its economic and military power are the chief factors in the effectiveness of efforts to ensure general security and disarmament.

The elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles as a result of Soviet-American talks will be the first case of progress in nuclear disarmament and will become a specific result of the peace initiatives of the Soviet leadership and Comrade M. Gorbachev.

The PPR is for universal peace and has made many proposals to this end. The socialist states gave full support to the Jaruzelski plan to curb armaments and strengthen mutual confidence in central Europe. We are pleased to know that this plan is gaining worldwide currency.

In line with the 10th congress decisions, we have begun to thoroughly transform our economy. This is a continuation of the process begun a few years ago. Our party's fifth plenum imparted new drive to this process, and we have basically increased the scale of changes, the primary aim of which is to trigger social energy and the enterprising spirit, accelerate structural modifications, and increase the range and quality of modern production. We have drawn up a 3-year comprehensive action program, which seeks, among other things, to change the structure of the central administration and update economic parameters, especially to change the structure of incomes and prices. We are changing the management system at all levels, including the government, in order to increase performance flexibility and effectiveness and to eliminate obsolete structures and habits of state and economic management.

Our proposals concerning radical changes in the mechanisms of CEMA cooperation are strictly geared to the lines of the Polish reform. We are for clear economic rules of domestic and multilateral economic policy.

We are keenly watching the changes in other socialist countries. Their forms and pace are different, but they are all socialist, which must mean "effective." This is a question of principle. Ineffective performance goes against the socialist system and against the fullest possible satisfaction of social needs.

Joint activities promote joint cooperation and facilitate integration processes. In turn, this increases the effectiveness of the internal economic mechanisms in individual CEMA states. This interdependence is important.

I share Comrade Ryzhkov's view that we all realize more and more that it is necessary to accelerate and devise more effective instruments of integration and to increase the intensity of our efforts in order to realize in practice many correct ideas we have stated and restated in the past years.

A number of new solutions were presented at the beginning of our work to change the cooperation system within CEMA. We expected that the international editorial commission would develop these solutions, but we think that progress has been insufficient and just formal in many cases. We think that the resolution adopted by this session should include previously submitted proposals, especially those on economic mechanisms of integration. We must seek to reach agreed positions on crucial issues such as multilateral trade or approximating our prices for goods and services to the world prices.

Cooperation between our economies will be increasingly difficult if we fail to solve these problems. We must take bold and resolute action.

Comrade W. Jaruzelski said at the November meeting of our party leaders: "What we want is not embellishments and partial measures, but a basic transformation of rules, structures, and organisms."

Resolutions have to be put into practice, and CEMA bodies should do so immediately after resolutions are adopted. They should not wait for additional instructions. We have a good example of this. It was supplied by the committee for cooperation in planning. The committee has already drawn up the program for coordinating economic plans for the coming 5-year period and continues to draw up a joint draft concept for the international division of labor for 15 years.

We must also observe the statutory principle that says that only those states that are ready and willing should engage in undertakings. A state's inability to do so should not prevent other states from committing themselves.

This is precisely the practical meaning of the principle of equality, respect for mutual interests, and CEMA's democratic functioning.

Integration has to be paid for, but its advantages can greatly exceed its costs. The only thing is, that first we have to pay and only later can we reap the advantages.

One of the possible solutions is to gradually head toward the final target. In every such case, we should define the stages of our activity and draw up an implementation schedule. It is in this context that we stick to our position on improving CEMA's currency and fiscal system by stages.

As ever, we are for effective mechanisms and instruments of cooperation development, including cooperation among economic units in our states. In particular, fiscal instruments should favor the establishment of the integrated socialist market, in which goods, services, and production equipment can be freely moved. The lack of such instruments hinders the development of progressive forms of cooperation: direct ties between production and research units, and joint enterprises.

We should make consistent efforts to come closer to world prices and to use the same principles of fixing prices for goods and for services. I suggest that the proposals to solve two basic problems—currency and fiscal mechanisms, and prices used in mutual trade—should be examined at the next CEMA session. Specialists and experts from the individual member countries should begin to work on these proposals at once.

We attach great importance to the further development of CEMA cooperation and to giving the necessary assistance to non-European members of CEMA. We will back these members' participation in our economic integration and in the division of labor by developing production cooperation and specialization. We are in favor of comprehensive cooperation programs that make full allowances for the priority development of Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia, and for the potentials of the countries that are ready to help. In view of the increasing autonomy of enterprises, in cooperation with those countries we should gradually go over to uniform and generally accepted principles, which ensure mutual benefits.

It is also important to create mechanisms of effectively settling disputes, which may arise in a natural way from the increased range of cooperation. The point is to settle by arbitration the legal disputes about the interpretation of accords, if such disputes cannot be settled by direct negotiations. Our proposal on this has still not gained any support, but we hope that the Standing Commission for Legal Issues will take care of this matter.

Changes in integration mechanisms require serious changes in CEMA functions and structures. The present results in this regard are inconsistent with objective needs, and that is why it is necessary to work out specific proposals on how to increase the effectiveness of CEMA bodies.

We fully share Comrade M. Gorbachev's view that we must have a global strategy to protect the natural environment and to rationally exploit natural resources. The development of such a strategy can be facilitated by establishing a commission for the protection of the natural environment. We are pleased to note the support for our proposal in this matter. We should be more energetic in analyzing the activities of CEMA economic organizations that have failed the test. They must be eliminated. As for the remaining organizations, they must function in line with business accounting. There must be no duplication of the CEMA bodies' performance.

As ever, we want CEMA to be a creative organization, whose performance is more dynamic. It must account for its responsibility in implementing contracted pledges, and its democratic character must be strengthened. We will do all we can to ensure that our share in CEMA work promotes most effectively the implementation of the session's resolution.

Our community and our Soviet comrades will soon celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The fate of the world and social progress is more than ever bound up with the creative ideas of socialism and with the accelerated development of the socialist community. May I convey to our Soviet comrades the best wishes, congratulations, and friendly greetings from our party and government leadership and from all the Polish people. Allow me to thank our hosts, especially CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov, for their initiative to start work to change the mechanisms of integration, for organizing this extraordinary session, and for their traditionally cordial hospitality.

Strougal Addresses Closing

AU161349 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Oct 87 p 1

[Report by CTK and Bratislava PRAVDA staff journalists Vladimir Jancura and Boris Latta on the speech by Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier, at the closing session of the 43d (Extraordinary) CEMA Session in Moscow on 14 October]

[Text] On behalf of all participating countries, Lubomir Strougal, representative of the country in which the next regular CEMA session will be held next year, thanked the

highest Soviet representatives and all organizers of the 43d (Extraordinary) CEMA Session for having provided good conditions for the success of the meeting.

The Extraordinary CEMA Session ends.

Despite the fact that we assessed the issues on the agenda critically, I think we did a great deal of useful work.

The problems connected with the restructuring of the mechanism of multilateral cooperation, socialist economic integration and the CEMA activity have their inherent intricacy, their contradictions, which cannot be ignored or circumvented. They must be solved gradually and consistently through our joint effort in the interest of us all.

The restructuring of the mechanism of cooperation and socialist economic integration is of exceptional importance in this process. We are at the stage of seeking the most suitable ways and means, as well as forms and methods, to use the objective economic laws of socialism and the advantages of our system for the benefit of the great objectives of socialism, for the benefit of man.

Our session is being held on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, an event that not only set the tone of the 20th century, but also opened a new era in the development of civilization.

And precisely in this connection we must highly appreciate the immense contribution of the CPSU, of its leadership, and particularly of its general secretary, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, toward the assertion of the new thinking, new approaches to the solution of all topical issues of the present and the future.

Permit me, therefore, also on your behalf, to congratulate all Soviet people, the CPSU on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and assure them of our dedication, loyalty to the ideas of Great October, to the ideas of Leninism.

I want to cordially thank Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev for the inspiring reception of the secretaries of the Central Committees and premiers, at which he informed us frankly about the views of the Soviet leadership on the situation and the processes now being carried out in the Soviet Union and throughout the entire socialist community.

I wish to thank Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov for the solicitous guidance of our deliberations.

Thanks are due also to the chairman of the Executive Committee, Comrade Aleksey Antonov, as well as to the CEMA secretary and the collective of workers of which he is in charge, for the preparation of this session.

In accordance with our agreement, the next regular CEMA session will be held in Prague, in the capital of my country. I invite you most cordially to that session on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, and of the president and the Government of the CSSR. I want to assure you that we will do everything we can to create such conditions for the meeting as will help to ensure success.

Grosz Gives Interview on CEMA Session

LD182043 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Interview with Karoly Grosz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, by unidentified correspondent; Grosz in Hungarian with superimposed Russian translation; date and place of interview not given—recorded; from the "Community" program presented by Yevgeniy Ambartsumov]

[Text] [Ambartsumov] Hello, esteemed viewers. This week the 43d Extraordinary CEMA Session was held in Moscow. It was an imposing session. Delegations from the 10 CEMA member-countries were led by heads of governments and secretaries of the central committees of fraternal parties. The meeting in the Kremlin of Mikhail Sereyevich Gorbachev with those who attended the session underscored the special significance of the session. That session was an unusual one, I would say a turning point, first and foremost because it adopted decisions on the radical reform of CEMA itself and of the entire mechanism of economic cooperation among the fraternal countries.

What does the reform consist of? First, CEMA itself will cease to be involved in production and technical coordination, something in which it was essentially doing the same thing as the ministries. In this connection a large group of CEMA committees will be dissolved, particularly industrial sector committees, and their machinery will be made simpler and less bulky. The specific practice of economic and technical cooperation among countries is being placed under the authority of ministries and enterprises. It is precisely enterprises that are becoming the main and independent participants in integration.

Second, the CEMA is concentrating on what are really the fundamental problems of cooperation. The session adopted a decision to formulate a long-term concept of a division of labor up to the year 2005 among the fraternal countries, of their specialization and cooperation.

Third, most of the CEMA member countries, including our own country, have agreed upon the inter-convertibility [vzaimnaya obratimost] of national currencies. This means, to put it simply, that if we have a surplus in trade with, say, Bulgaria or Czechoslovakia, then we can acquire from those countries what we need, using leva or korunas. Correspondingly, exactly the same applies to them. This is the first step toward a commonly adopted

convertibility [obshcheprinyataya konvertiruyemost] of currency, and then to freer border movement for goods and the work force, although a long path still has to be traversed to achieve that.

In general the session that has taken place is correctly discussing the beginning of a practical changeover from cooperation in, in the main, foreign trade cooperation, to actual integration of the fraternal countries' economies. It is not difficult to see that the transformations planned in CEMA have their origins in the economic reforms which are being conducted in our country and in many other socialist countries. They would be out of the question without these reforms. And we shall now hear what one of those who attended the session has to say. He is head of the government of a country which has probably advanced further than others in economic reform. Its experience, moreover, has been of no small significance both for us and for CEMA.

[Correspondent] Comrade Grosz, what is new in what the current CEMA session is introducing into the development of the countries of the socialist community?

[Grosz] The question of the development of the organization mechanism was on the agenda at the current CEMA session. Not long ago, Comrade Ryzhkov said that since 1976, compared with the capitalist countries, the socialist countries have been slowing down in the growth of national income. At present a new look at things has taken shape. Discussions have started. Our cooperation within the framework of CEMA ought to have a dynamic nature. The time of political slogans has ended. Therefore we have tried to think over many things in the functioning of CEMA's present economic mechanism. We believe that at present the means of economic regulation should play a greater part than they did previously.

[Correspondent] It is quite natural that in deciding specific problems different viewpoints may emerge, different approaches to solving these problems. At this session did you manage to find a common approach to the solution of fundamental problems of socio-economic development in the socialist countries, and are Hungary's interests being linked with the interaction mechanisms of the countries within the CEMA framework?

[Grosz] I think that we should take each other's interests into account; the current session laid the foundation for a new process and determined an absolutely definite trend. The projected coordination of planning activity by the CEMA member-countries is a historically significant step.

[Correspondent] Comrade Grosz, we know that the Hungarian parliament has adopted a government program to stabilize the economy and make it healthier. Your speech in parliament evoked great interest not only in Hungary, not only in the countries of the West, but in the Soviet Union as well. What is the essence of that program?

[Grosz] The essence of the program may be described simply: In 1985 and 1986 we did not have a rise in national income, while the consumption of goods by the population increased during that time. In 1985, a party congress was held in Hungary. We determined and planned radical goals, registered them in the 5-year plan, but in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan there were no perceptible successes in the practical implementation of the congress' decisions. We only overfulfilled the plan for consumption. In a situation like that foreign debts began to grow rapidly. In November 1986, we had a serious discussion about the situation that had taken shape, but no unanimous viewpoint was formed regarding the problem. In June 1987, a party plenum was held, where we analysed the situation existing yet again and determined specific ways to solve our problems. Important decisions were also made on questions of cadres.

As far as the session of parliament that you mentioned is concerned, a discussion was started at it, not only on economic questions, but on some political problems. In the economic sphere we submitted very stringent plans, tried to reduce the foreign debt, and also tried to ensure a state of economic balance with regard to the socialist countries. The main thing was to make make better use of all the economic possibilities, to bring the personal involvement of the working people in line with the interests of the state by means of differentiated payment for labor and to improve economic management. On the other hand, we have requested the population to make sacrifices by incurring additional material expenses since we are planning to change the price formation policy in order to make the work of enterprises more efficient economically.

[Correspondent] The measures being taken by your government are often called unpopular, both in Hungary and in the West. At the same time, one cannot help but notice that the popularity of Hungary's leaders is growing, and as well as people's readiness to solve serious problems of their country's social and economic development. What is your attitude to this personally, as an individual?

[Grosz] It is, of course, hard to call such measures popular. We are asking the population to work better, more efficiently, and we shall pay less for doing so. One cannot be happy about that. I personally am not happy about that either. For instance, for 40 years many taxes did not exist in our country. Now we are introducing them. But it is no easy situation that is taking shape. People have appeared who are trying to circumvent the new law in some way.

As far as the government's popularity is concerned, I am convinced that only those who actually look the facts in the face are capable of resolving something. Possibly there are mistakes here as well, but it is not a question of that. Only those who do nothing do not make mistakes. It is important to be able to admit one's mistakes. Then people will come to the fore who have the strength to correct the errors. You can see that as the way I feel about it, that is my credo.

[Ambartsumyan] The chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers is a representative of the new generation of leaders which is coming to the fore, as it evidently is, in other socialist countries, too. Over the last few years the economic situation in Hungary has become more complicated. There was even talk of a crisis there among economists in spite of the fact that the shelves were full in the shops and to all appearances there was a feeling of well-being. But the concern of Hungarians for the country's economic situation continued to grow. Nevertheless, they have resolutely supported—and surveys of the population proved this—the program of Premier Grosz precisely because of his frankness, resoluteness, and purposefulness, even though this program and the tax reform will lead—and Grosz said that quite openly—to a drop in the population's standard of living, albeit, he hopes, for a short period.

What is the essence of the Hungarian tax reform on which all the changes are, properly speaking, currently being based? The imposition of taxes is being transferred from the sphere of production—until now enterprises have mainly been paying taxes for citizens—to the sphere of circulation. Any added value will be subject to tax. Now Hungarians will also pay a progressive tax on income just as we do, but not exactly the same. In our country the percentage of tax increases with earnings only up to 200 rubles per month. At that stage it is 13 percent. No matter whether you earn 200 or 2,000 roubles per month you still pay tax at that same rate of 13 percent. So, in the Soviet Union, those who hare highly paid and those who have several sources of income gain relatively.

In the Hungarians' case, the tax will increase as the overall sum of their income goes up. They will have to present a declaration of income, as is customary in many countries, including in the West. In general, the Hungarians will feel the burden of taxes more acutely than we do. On the other hand, however, subsidies to enterprises will be abolished and the population will thus cease to finance, at their own expense, enterprises that are running at a loss as we have to do. Thus, the Hungarian Government is calculating on a revitalization of the economy, on injecting new life into it, and on reducing the very large foreign debt in hard currency—approximately $1,200 per person, more than the per capita foreign debt of any other East European country.

How things in Hungary will turn out in the future depends on many factors and not only on the government's intentions. But there can be no doubt that its approach corresponds to the needs of the times. The main thing—and we understand that as well—is to act, to progress, to overcome the force of inertia. It is also noteworthy that during what was really a businesslike, heated discussion—not just for show—of the government's program by the state assembly of Hungary, the prestige of both the government and that assembly grew in the eyes of the people. In a word, a new, up-to-date, deeply democratic and at the same time efficient face of socialism is being formed in different countries, in the final count corresponding to its principles and its motive forces.

Obminskiy Holds News Conference at UN

LD162304 Moscow TASS in English 2251 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 16 TASS—Our persistence in the quest for the roads to a secure world stems from the logic of the processes of renewal, glasnost, openness, dialogue taking place in the USSR, the processes which organically continue the cause started by the Great October Socialist Revolution, said Professor Ernest Obminskiy, head of the Soviet delegation in the Second Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.

Speaking today at a press conference in the United Nations headquarters he noted that this approach is motivated not at all by the striving to win the competition in polemics and propaganda. It is simply that the Soviet people, just as all other peoples, needs a secure future and there will be more chances for it if the military, economic, ecological and other threats to security are removed or just lessened. The United Nations is a unique forum which has everything necessary for finding solutions to complex problems of the world economy, development of broad cooperation in every area, ensurance of stability and predictability of world economic ties, their security for every concrete state and the international community as a whole. We are for their complete utilisation, for all-round activisation of the United Nations economic bodies and the United Nations system in the interests of all states.

New thinking, specifically in the economy, means renunciation of attempts to build international relations on anybody's unilateral interests, the Soviet representative said. In the situation shaping in the world now, a stable and harmonious development of the world economy cannot be expected to achieve without ensuring a balance of different, contradictory, but real interests of all participants in the international economic exchange. A concrete manifestation of new thinking is a concept of the international economic security. Based on the awareness of the realities of the present, it stems from the view that what is vitally needed in conditions of internationalization of economic problems is internationalisation of a dialogue aimed at a joint quest of mutually acceptable approaches to their solution.

UN Disarmament Committee Debate Viewed

LD171621 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 17 TASS—TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

Many of the participants in the debate in the first committee (Disarmament and Related International Security Questions) of the U.N. General Assembly say that the disarmament process that picks up steam, its internationalization and the formation of an international security system generate the need for introducing on a broad scale trust in international relations. It is precisely confidence that is called upon to play the role of a catalyst of these processes, the majority of the speakers believe.

Stefan Murin, deputy foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, stressed in this connection that the intensification of the talks on measures to prevent a nuclear war covers the whole spectrum of political, legal and moral-psychological guarantees of the non-use of force in international relations, promoting security and enhancing confidence.

The Soviet Union is prepared to consider the proposals for any concrete steps that would lead to building international confidence, said V.F. Petrovskiy, deputy foreign minister of the USSR. As disarmament is being moved to a practical plane, the importance of the issue of verifying compliance with some or other possible agreement banning activity at military bases located in the territories of foreign countries is growing.

Military bases are an integral part of the military infrastructure. They can fulfil functions rather substantial in the military respect which cannot be ignored in concluding specific agreements. It is essential to have access for inspection to these bases to be sure that the pledges assumed are observed. This important issue will also require cooperation of those states on whose lands these bases are located. Such a measure could be the first step towards dismantling military bases in foreign territories, Petrovskiy said.

The speeches of the delegates of the United States and France, the leading Western nuclear powers, sounded discordant against the general background. They centered not on the issue of confidence with strict verification but on its dangerous antipode—maintenance of the state of mutual suspicion and fear of nuclear weapons on Earth and in space. French delegate Pierre Morel tried to prove that a nuclear-free future could not be built. He portrayed a gloomy prospect of a world based on the notorious nuclear deterrence. And Herbert S. Okun, deputy permanent representative of the United States to the U.N., dismissed a concept of space without SDI as absolutely unacceptable for Washington.

Nomination of UNESCO's New Director Noted

LD181214 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] Paris October 18 TASS—TASS correspondent Nikita Yermakov reports:

The Executive Council of the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has nominated Federico Mayor, former Spanish education and science minister, to the post of director-general of this international organization and recommended its general conference to endorse his candidacy.

During the last, 5th round of balloting last night he won 30 of the 50 votes.

Hours earlier the second candidate, current UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, withdrew his bid. He explained this by his desire to help overcome the crisis in the organization. A number of Western countries had threatened to quit it if he was elected for the third term.

The UNESCO General Conference goes into session on October 20 and will consider the issue of endorsing a new director-general on November 7. If it rejects Mayor's candidacy, the Executive Council will have to propose another candidate.

Mayor is well-known as a biochemist. He is a member of the Spanish Royal Academy of Sciences.

He is politically experienced as in 1981 and 1982 he was Education and Science minister. He is also well-acquainted with UNESCO as in 1978 through 1981 he served as a UNESCO deputy director-general and in 1983 and 1984 as a special adviser to the UNESCO director-general.

Mayor is currently director of the Institute of Human Sciences. In 1987 he was elected to the Europarliament. He has written several books and research papers and is an honorary member of the academies of sciences of a number of countries. Last year he attended the Issyk-Kul Forum.

Before his nomination to the post of UNESCO director-general he called for changes in the organization's work with account taken of accumulated experience and for returning the United States, Britain and Singapore to its membership, and said that he was not a "candidate of the West".

Velikhov Attends Meeting on Nuclear Synthesis

LD181854 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] Vienna October 18 TASS—The second meeting of the committee of representatives of the USSR, the USA, Japan and the European Economic Community on questions of implementation of the Soviet Union's proposal on international cooperation in the field of controlled nuclear synthesis has opened at the Vienna international centre today. The Soviet delegation is led by Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The participants in the meeting will discuss problems in connection with the joint work to design an international experimental thermonuclear reactor. An agreement is to be reached on the place of implementing the project and organizational and technical issues.

Program Discusses Economic Ties With West

LD172231 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS—Today's Soviet Central Television broadcast from the series "Experience Combined" reflected the Soviet Union's growing interest in extending mutually profitable economic ties with Western countries.

During the television round-table dialogue involving ministers and other economic managers, it was pointed out that last year the USSR exported 68.3 billion roubles worth of its products, that is close to five per cent of the gross social product. However, the volumes and the structure of deliveries have not corresponded as yet to the potential and requirements of the country. Vladimir Pavlov, deputy foreign trade minister, said that fuel and other raw materials made up 80 per cent of Soviet exports and manufactured goods - only 15 per cent. The new forms of economic links based on the international division of labour will help alter the situation.

Such a cooperation is developing with particular success with West Germany. Nikolay Chikirev, general director of the Moscow machine-tool building association named after Sergo Ordzhonikidze told television viewers about the birth of a joint enterprise with the firm "Heinemann", which gets down to producing high precision machining centers. The broadcast showed the city of Stary Oskol, Central Russia, where an integrated electrical iron-and-steel works, the largest in the world, is in operation. The greater part of its equipment was manufactured by the West German firm "Salzgitter". The delegation of this firm led by Ober-Bulgomaster Hermann Struck, which visited Stary Oskol, sincerely rejoiced when they saw the trade mark of their city on the unique equipment which makes it possible to produce steel by the method of direct iron reduction. Vladimir Pavlov emphasized during the television broadcast that West Germany was a key Soviet trading partner in the West: Last year the value of the two-way trade amounted to 6.2 billion roubles.

In acquainting themselves with a variety of forms of international economic integration, television viewers watched the visit to a garments factory in Kiev, the Ukraine, built under turn-key terms by French companies and to a new Moscow store in which modern clothes made by Western firms will be sold.

The television also transmitted a live broadcast from the world trade centre in Moscow where an exhibition of Indian-made footwear has been held recently. Aleksandra Biryukova, who visited the show, noted a promising nature of a joint Soviet-Indian shoe-making factory which can supply competitive products to the world market.

Commonwealth Meeting Controversies Cited

LD181900 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] London October 18 TASS—The 26th Commonwealth summit conference came to a close in Vancouver, Canada, amid marked differences between Great Britain and other members of that organization that unites the former British colonies and dominions with the metropolitan state.

The final communique passed by the forum emphasized five times that London had refused to take part in carrying out the Commonwealth initiatives called upon to toughen sanctions against the racist-ruled Republic of South Africa.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher declined to support even such an organizational measure as the establishment of a special committee of eight foreign ministers from Commonwealth countries in order to analyze the efficiency of anti-Pretoria sanctions already in force.

Throughout the five-day conference the British prime minister and officials accompanying her never stopped advertizing their own position, the "only correct" one, on the issue of sanctions, alleging that they were useless and would only have an adverse impact on the status of the African population of South Africa.

Trying to drive a wedge between the countries which stand for tougher sanctions, British Government officials incessantly held various briefings and sometimes resorted to outright disinformation.

Such a tactic caused resentment among the delegates. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe said that it was not the way to deal with Commonwealth partners.

Commenting on London's reluctance to support economic sanctions against South Africa, Canadian Foreign Minister Joseph Clark said that the Commonwealth did not consist of Great Britain alone.

Differences on the issue of sanctions, however, did not prevent the delegates from reaching unanimity on the second "sensitive" issue on the agenda—whether Fiji should remain in the Commonwealth or not. After Col. Sitiveni Rabuka had come to power in Fiji in a military coup and declared the country a republic Governor-General Penaia Ganilau, the representative of the British crown, resigned and relations between Fiji and Great Britain noticeably deteriorated.

The conference in Vancouver decided that Fiji was no longer a member of the Commonwealth. So, the organization now comprises 48 countries.

Academics Address Asia-Pacific Security

PM161025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Joint Program"]

[Text] Washington, 12 Oct—The International Institute for Strategic Studies at Stanford University in California and the USSR Academy of Sciences Far East Institute have produced a joint program for strengthening security and reducing the risk of war in the Asia-Pacific region. This document is the result of 2 years of work by Soviet and U.S. scientists and its aim is to seek new ways for peace and cooperation in the region.

The program envisions developing dialogue between the countries of the Asia-Pacific region, expanding mutually advantageous cooperation, strengthening trust and security, and reducing the risk of military, especially nuclear, confrontation. The document notes to the experience of extending measures of trust accumulated in recent years in Europe.

"The program has been developed at a particularly important moment in the development of Soviet-U.S. relations, and we think that it is based on a number of positive improvements in these relations," the foreword says. "We are counting on attracting the attention of scientists and political figures not only in the Soviet Union and the United States but also in other countries, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region," the authors write.

'Top Priority' Discusses Arms Accord

LD172301 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 17 Oct 87

["Top Priority" program presented by Pavel Kuznetsov, with Professor Radomir Bogdanov and Professor Sergey Plekhanov]

[Text] [Kuznetsov] Hello everybody. I'm Pavel Kuznetsov presenting "Top Priority." Together with me in the studio are our usual panel, Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov.

On his visit to the Soviet Union the U.S. Secretary of State George Shutlz is going to meet with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and have talks with his counterpart, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. They will review and give the final touches to the terms and provisions of an INF accord and thus pave the way to another Soviet-American summit to be held hopefully later this year. However, such a, such an agenda would be too limited not only for the Moscow round of talks, but of course for a full blown Soviet-American summit. So, something else has to be discussed and I'd like to know what are those other problems that will be up for discussion in Moscow.

[Plekhanov] According to what has been said about the agenda of these meetings, INF will be the major topic, but not the only topic and we are hoping that we can move things ahead also on the 50% cuts in strategic weapons. Mikhail Gorbachev has stated....

[Bogdanov, interrupting] I'm sorry Sergey, provided, provided...

[Plekhanov, interrupting] Yes, yes.

[Kuznetsov] Provided what?

[Bogdanov] Provided ABM Treaty. ABM Treaty 1972 is strengthened...

[Kuznetsov, interrutping] On absolutely.

[Bogdanov] The (?aim) of the treaty and at least for 10 years the parties will stay within the limits of the treaty. I'm sorry interrupting you.

[Plekhanov] Yeah, yeah. That's a very important caveat because there is an organic link between the fate of the ABM Treaty and the cuts in strategic weapons.

[Kuznetsov] That's what we say.

[Plekhanov] Yes, that's what we say, that's what a lot of people in Washington also say. I think a majority of the Senate thinks the same. I think there's a lot of top experts in the United States on these issues who agree with that interpretation, that you can't simply tear these two things apart. So that's the other major topic for discussion. Also there are regional problems which...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] Yes, the Gulf situation, Iran-Iraq war. There is the situation in Central America, in Afghanistan and other regional issues which can...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] South Africa.

[Plekhanov] South Africa, yes absolutely. And I assume that those things will be also under discussion. Of course, I don't think that you can reach any agreement on such a diverse and broad range of subjects and with discussions, what's, what's harm in discussing?

[Kuznetsov] And I think human rights will be...

[Plekhanov, interrupting] Human rights, yes, which is a traditional and very thorny issue in our realtions because the two sides understand human rights in very different lights. We have an approach which emphasizes social and economic...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] By the way Sergey, what they call human rights, we call humanitarian issues.

[Plekhanov] Yes.

[Bogdanov] And it makes a lot of difference, and I believe that our definition of human rights as humanitarian is wider than very narrow human rights definition.

[Kuznetsov] Do you think that during this Moscow round of talks the United States will once again be invited to take part in the Soviet proposed humanitarian conference to be held in Moscow? They have rejected to take part so far and I would like to know why? Well, if their positions, what I mean is if their positions on human rights are so strong what's wrong about coming to Moscow and, say, criticizing the Soviet Union for so-called abusing human rights?

[Bogdanov] Frankly, Pavel, Frankly I see in all that a propaganda trick. My belief...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] In what?

[Bogdanov] In American position. Because the, the, the United States and their Western allies, that's my own perception, are really scared by the fact itself that the humanitarian conference will be held in Moscow. That will kill by itself the whole range of propaganda slogans emanated from the West against us. First of all, they are in principle against it because of that. Number two: We are ready to talk about any issues in the range of humanitarian issues about, including personal rights, including economical rights, the, some other rights. My question to them is, are they ready to discuss economical rights? They are ready to discuss only personal rights. We are now ready to discuss it too, but we believe it's not the beginning and end of everything. It's just the beginning, or it is in the middle. It all depends on your, if you like, your historical traditions, yeah.

[Kuznetsov] In other words, in other words, what you're saying is their own human rights record is not immaculate, and they would not...

[Plekhanov] To put it mildly!

[Bogdanov] To put it mildly. But forget about it. Pavel, I wouldn't like to, I wouldn't like to, to come back to that: You are doing this and you are doing that. I believe that we have passed that, or in any case, we should pass that stage and we should start talking seriously about all that. But you started with the American position about humanitarian conference in Moscow. My strong belief they are just afraid to come to Moscow, they are just afraid to take part because they believe in terms of credit, to whom will belong the credit? They are the greatest champions of human rights [giggles]. Now Moscow becomes the champion. That's intolerable for the American heart, I'm sorry to say that.

[Kuznetsov] OK. We...

[Plekhanov, interrupting] I would like to...

[Kuznetsov, Interrupting] Yes, please do.

[Plekhanov] I would like to (? add a little thing to it). I think that there are two fundamentally different approaches to this issue of human rights. Our approach is that there must be a worldwide consensus on human rights in order, if we are really concerned about human rights, we must work toward a consensus, toward a definition and a set of measures to strengthen human rights which would reflect the various views on the subject. The United States is interested in human rights for a very different reason. They've been using this issue as a club, as a political chip, if you will, for negotiations with the Soviet Union, or not even for negotiations, but for building campaigns against the Soviet Union. And they do not want to lose that chip, they don't want to lose that trump card which they've had.

[Kuznetsov] So for there to be radical cuts in strategic offensive arms which constitute the center piece of the nuclear arms race, something has to be done by way of resolving this major dispute which we have already mentioned on this program, by way of overcoming this major hurdle, that is "Star Wars," or SDI. Now have you traced any evolution in the positions of Moscow and Washington (?on this)? Who would like?

[Bogdanov] Pavel, I believe there is a great deal of flexibility in the Soviet position. It is very pragmatic position, very realistic position. We are not stubborn. We are not just adamant, biased against SDI program, because this is an American program.

[Kuznetsov] Can you be more specific about the flexibility, you said we were more flexible?

[Bogdanov] Yes, I, I, I, we, the main point of this agreement now between American and Soviet side is testing. What is allowed, what is permissible to test, what is not.

[Kuznetsov] Yeah, and to take up into space.

[Bogdanov] And to take up to the space. And now, now, I believe that we are not biased against this in something like lasers, mirrors, something else which can be used for communication and tracking purposes, and which has nothing to do with the offensive, offensive purposes in the space.

[Kuznetsov] Yeah, you've touched upon some evoluitons in our position, what about the American side, Professor Plekhanov, have you traced any changes, any shifts?

[Plekhanov] Well, I don't think that they have a single unified position there. I mean, on the surface they of course do have an official position, but benath that surface there is a struggle going on between the more unilateralist minded faction which wants all the money that they can use for the SDI, and they want to destroy the ABM Treaty as fast as they can, and...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] Before the next President comes.

[Plekhanov] That's right, yes. That's very important. The extremists around the SDI are very much concerned that when the Reagan administration goes into history, the new administration may have a fresh look at the SDI and go along with a very substantial body of American and world opinion that this is not a way to strengthen security. The other faction which is more moderate is in favor of finding some compromise, because, you see, destroying the ABM Treaty which has served both sides well for so long, for 15 years now, would really be a very unwise step. You don't tear up a treaty like that without giving something to substitute for it. It's a major element of predictability and stability worldwide, it's entered the strategic planning, the security planning for a lot of countries, and just wiping it off for the sake of getting some pie in the sky which may not be there is not, does not look well, does not look well to a lot of sober minded people. And so the idea is to try to work out some compromise.

[Kuznetsov] The Soviet Union allowed four members of the House of Representatives and their aides specializing in military matters to visit the Krasnoyarsk Radar Station and take away with them a wealth of information, including a thousand photographs. Well, in order to minimize the significance of this Soviet move, some U.S. officials said that those pictures contained nothing new in addition to what American spy satellites had already gathered about that facility. But those congressmen were debriefed by top intelligence officials on returning home, and we also know that earlier this month diplomats and experts and journalists from 45 countries were allowed to inspect a major Soviet chemical weapons facility at Shikhany, see the types of Soviet chemical weapons, their caliber, their modes of use. They got familiar with the formulas to know what's inside those weapons, and so on and so forth. So both the Soviet moves were so unprecedented that were attributed to presummit considerations. Is there a grain of salt in this kind of argument, or what do you think of that?

[Bogdanov] I cannot share those views. I believe all that is done only for one purpose, to substantially improve international environment and to demonstrate in deeds, not in words, our goodwill. This is the occasion when you have not only political slogans, but you have deeds accompanying those slogans, and we invite our American partners to follow the suit.

[Kuznetsov] There are rumors that similar things, similar exchanges will be followed with Soviet experts, with Soviet groups visiting some British and perhaps American facilities.

[Plekhanov] The importance of the Shikhany visit was among other things, in that the viewers, or the visitors, were able to see real apparatus for destroying chemical weapons. Turning the chemical substance into harmless smoke.

So not only it's a verification measure, an important glasnost measure, if you will, it's also a practical measure showing the technology which can be used to do away with nuclear, with the chemical weapons. So I'm very hopeful that this visit will be reciprocated and that other nations possessing chemical weapons will show similar openness and similar willingness to reach a solution.

[Kuznetsov] Yeah, the more so since both sides, I mean the Soviet Union and the United States are said to be facing certain difficulties in how to destroy, for example, the fuels used for those medium and shorter-range missiles, highly toxic substances that cannot be buried in the ground, but something has to be done to dispose of them. We have a long way to go as far as the United States and the Soviet Union are concerned. We have a long way to go and perhaps this way is going to be full of all kinds of traps before Soviet-American relations reach a certain level of predictability. Now, one way of doing so, in my view, would be to narrow the areas of confrontation. I cannot speak for the American side of course, but as far as we are concerned, what would be the most prudent way of reaching this level of stability? Do we have to proceed with perestroyka at a faster pace? What would be the, one of the ways at least to?

[Bogdanov] Pavel, it's a very difficult and 1 million buck question: If I had, if I could have a comprehensive answer to that I would be maybe very important person in this country. But I have no answer, I mean comprehensive answer to that because unfortunately Soviet-American relations for so many decades were shaped in one confrontational direction. And unfortunately all of us is, as children of our time, we mentally rather used to that very unfortunate kind of relations.

[Kuznetsov] Considering it natural and normal.

[Bogdanov] Yes, considering it natural and normal that we wasting our intellectual resources from the rather [changes thought] producing arguments who is right, who is wrong, than producing some constructive, productive argument how to bring about bridges, very solid bridges between two countries. Because the dilemma is very simple, for to live together or to die together; by the way that's what interdependence means for us, that's one the major, major part of that. I believe very strongly that we, if we don't start very seriously to dismantle the images of enemies from both sides, we are doomed to failure in, in, in, in really major improvement of our relations. We may strike very good deals in the arms control field, we may strike very good deals in some other fields, but if you don't do that, what I call the dismantling the image of the enemy, then I'm very pessimistic really.

[Kuznetsov] Do you agree with what Professor Bodganov has just said, as time is running out on us, this is my last question to you. Do you agree that we can strike good deals and at the same time be enemies? I don't believe in that. No, we can strike some deals but not...

[Plekhanov, interrupting] Right, there is, there is a link. If you want a deal with somebody, you already have to view the other side as something other than an enemy. Or rather if you are an adversary, you're not such an implacable adversary. On the other hand you can't reach a substantial deal without reducing this perception of the other side as the enemy. So much is rooted in human psychology. If you start with the premise you're dealing with the enemy, then you will have problems in trying to reach a deal. If you start with the premise that you can be allies, that you can have certain common interests and worthwhile common endeavors, then you will very soon find that the enemy is not so implacable. And I hope that we are on this track now.

[Kuznetsov] Thank you gentlemen. I'm afraid that our time is up. Needless to say that we all here wish well to the Soviet-American effort to reach an INF accord, a first agreement that would scrap, physically destroy two classes of nuclear weapons. If signed, it will be among other things a monument to our flexibility and sensibility shown by both countries, and on this note I would like to sign off. I'm Pavel Kuznetsov, your host on "Top Priority." Together with me in the studio were Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov. Goodbye till next week at the same time and on the same wavelength.

United States & Canada

Further on Shultz Trip to Mideast, Summit

PRAVDA Reports Comments

PM161058 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Prior to USSR Trip: Interview With G. Shultz"]

[Text] Washington, 15 Oct—U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz met with West European journalists and answered their questions about his forthcoming trip to Moscow.

G. Shultz reported that the participants in the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva have "done a tremendous amount of work" to draft an agreement between the two countries on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, on which an accord in principle was reached in Washington during USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze's visit. "It is obvious to us that the Soviet side is serious about finishing the job. I am sure it is obvious to them that we have exactly the same approach," the secretary of state said. "But whether it will be possible to finish the job by the time I arrive in Moscow, I cannot say, because there are still unresolved issues."

[Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 16 October in its first edition on page 3 under the heading "Interview With G. Shultz" carries a similar TASS report which adds the following paragraph at this point:

["Both we and the Soviet Union have said to each other that we want to achieve progress on strategic arms questions," G. Shultz went on, stressing that "a very great deal was achieved" in this sphere during the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik. "We want to take advantage of this progress, but there are still very many important unresolved questions, and I hope we will concentrate on them," the secretary of state noted.]

He reported that, apart from arms control, questions of bilateral relations and regional conflicts, including the Iran-Iraq war, will be discussed in Moscow.

Answering a question on the U.S. position on nuclear tests, G. Shultz asserted that while nuclear weapons exist, they must be tested. In this sense, the secretary of state pointed out, we do not agree with the proposal that tests should be banned. Shultz stated that at talks with the USSR the United States is only prepared to discuss "steps to control nuclear testing."

G. Shultz was asked whether the United States should link the questions of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles and strategic arms to the question of conventional arms reduction in Europe. The NATO countries are conducting talks on their reduction with the Warsaw Pact countries, Shultz replied. "These," he stressed, "are a completely different kind of talks from the talks on medium-range arms or strategic weapons, because only two governments are directly involved in the talks on nuclear missiles, which we and the Soviet Union control." [Here the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA version ends, deleting the final paragraph]

In connection with certain circles' claims that Western Europe will be "defenseless" in the face of the "Soviet threat" in the event of the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, as well as a one-half cut in the strategic arsenals of the United States and the USSR, Shultz said that there will still be "very many" nuclear weapons for the purposes of "deterrence."

Remarks on Mideast Hit

LD161929 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 16 Oct 87

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Surguchev]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz is today starting his trip to a number of countries in the Near East with a visit to Israel. News agencies note that he is not taking any new ideas with him about achieving peace in the region. It seems his chief purpose is to attempt to belittle the Soviet Union's role in a Near East settlement. This was shown, in particular, by an interview he gave to reporters at Shannon Airport in Ireland. As *Reuter* reports, Shultz alleged, for instance, that the USSR had not earned the right to take part in the Near East peace process. According to Shultz, in order to have such a right the Soviet Union should increase Jewish emigration to Israel and establish diplomatic relations there. The U.S. leaders just cannot give up their pose as universal teachers and their didactic tone with regard to other states. But the Soviet Union needs no sermons, particularly from those who bear responsibility for the crisis in the Near East and who support Israel's aggressive and expansionist policies.

Our country's constructive and clear-cut position in favor of a just and lasting peace in the Near East meets with broad international support. The Arab countries which are victims of Israeli aggression have a completely different view of the USSR's involvement in a Near East settlement from Washington and Tel Aviv. The latter do not have the final say when it comes to the attainment of peace in the region. As far as emigration from the USSR is concerned, it is a purely internal matter of our country. The establishment of relations with Israel depends on how soon its government renounces its policy of aggression, terror, occupation of lands belonging to others, and sabotage of UN resolutions on the Near East.

Kampelman Comments Noted

LD170323 Moscow TASS in English 0034 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 16 TASS—The head of the U.S. delegation to the Geneva negotiations Max Kampelman had a meeting here today with a group of journalists from socialist countries and answered a number of questions linked with the coming visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to the USSR.

"We look forward to the sessions together. I know that Secretary Shultz has every expectation of having intensive and positive and fruitful talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and with other leaders of the Soviet Government with whom he may be meeting".

Max Kampelman said that the members of the U.S. delegation were prepared to talk with Soviet colleagues about the full gamut of Soviet-American relationships—bilateral relations, human rights issues, regional problems and certainly arms control, the total gamut of arms problems.

"The real situation is that I am not conscious of any holding up" in negotiations on an agreement on elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles. The negotiations on arms control in Geneva are now in the eighth round. "A great many of the issues are resolved and a number of the remaining issues are difficult ones which are being dealt with in the two capitals. Both sides have been working quite hard in all of the areas here".

Touching upon negotiations on an agreement on elimination of nuclear medium- and shorter-range missiles, he admitted that "there are differences".

"The agreements that took place here in Washington between the Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze were very important agreements that dealt with all of the vital issues that were remaining as of then", he said. "And the details, still have to be worked out, are being worked out, and we are having a difference of opinion on how to carry out the West German P-1A problem in this specific language. Given the agreement of Shultz and Shevardnadze, I see no reason why we cannot resolve that issue. But it is not yet resolved and in the detail there are some open questions, and I believe they should be resolved in Geneva".

Max Kampelman said he shared the opinion of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev that an agreement on elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles can and should be signed by the end of this year. "It can be ready even sooner. But I am not predicting that it will be done sooner. It could be done sooner. I think neither side wants to be a prisoner of the calendar. My careful conclusion is, and I have looked at this very carefully, and there is absolutely no reason why we could not finish up this treaty by the end of the year and maybe even earlier."

Meanwhile Max Kampelman said that there were still a great many problems and that he did not want to diminish the seriousness of these problems, specifically the question of reduction of strategic nuclear armaments, the Strategic Defence Initiative.

Shevardnadze Meets Matlock

LD171542 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1510 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 17 October (TASS)—Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received Jack Matlock, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request.

The conversation covered topical issues of Soviet-U.S. relations in light of the coming visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to Moscow.

Weinberger Contemplates Resignation

LD171330 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 17 TASS—U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has notified senior White House and Pentagon officials of his intention to resign, CBS television reported quoting what it called were reliable sources.

According to it, the White House is trying to talk Weinberger out of the step.

One of the reasons for the defense secretary's possible resignation could be his serious disagreements with Secretary of State George Shultz over arms control and Persian Gulf policy.

CBS said relations between Weinberger and Shultz were now especially strained.

Weinberger Cited on Tanker Attack Response

LD180759 Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 18 TASS—The U.S. Administration is considering "a wide range of diplomatic and other options" in response to a missile attack on an American-flagged Kuwaiti tanker in the Persian Gulf, Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger said Saturday in a CNN Television interview.

He declined to go into details, but stressed that U.S. actions to date in the region "have demonstrated that we have a capability and a will and a resolution to take appropriate responses when they are required".

He recalled the U.S. firing at and sinking an Iranian ship and three launches as one example of such a "response".

Weinberger left no doubt that the White House is not going to invoke the War Powers Act which can give U.S. Congress the right to demand the pullout of American troops within three months from an area where there is an imminent danger.

"The administration has felt, as all previous administrations since it was enacted, that the War Powers Act is unconstitutional," the Pentagon chief explained.

He admitted that "some of the Stinger (missile) material" found on an Iranian launch fired at by U.S. helicopters and then captured by the U.S. Navy had been "from a shipment that was destined for and designed for Afghanistan", that is for U.S.-backed Afghan anti-government gangs.

Reagan Decides on Retaliatory Measures
LD190519 Moscow TASS in English 0516 GMT 19 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 19 TASS—U.S. President Ronald Reagan told journalists on Sunday that he had taken a decision on U.S. retaliatory measures to the recent missile attack in the Persian Gulf against the Kuwaiti tanker flying the U.S. flag. The head of the American Administration refused to say what these retaliatory measures would be.

A broad range of recommendations on possible diplomatic and other retaliatory moves was presented to the President Friday night after a series of meetings held by his leading foreign policy and national security advisers. U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese told journalists that he expected that this week additional meetings would be held with the participation of high-ranking members of the administration to study the situation in the Persian Gulf.

The UPI news agency reports suppositions that U.S. State Secretary George Shultz, on a tour of Middle Eastern countries, also confers with Middle Eastern leaders on possible U.S. retaliatory measures against Iran.

Reagan Approves More Aid for Contras
LD161212 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 16 TASS—TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

U.S. President Ronald Reagan on Thursday signed an executive order sanctioning another 3.5 million dollars in the so-called humanitarian aid to the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. A bill on allocating these funds was earlier approved by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the U.S. Congress.

The move to set aside 3.5 million dollars will enable the United States to sustain supplies to the contras at least by the end of 1987, AP points out. The congressional investigation of the "Iran-contras" scandal showed that under the disguise of "humanitarian aid" Washington sent weapons and ammunition to the counter-revolutionaries.

U.S. State Secretary George Shultz said in the House Foreign Affairs Committee this week that after November 7 the administration intended to request from Congress 270 million dollars to the contras for the next year and a half.

Reagan's 'Backpedal' on Verification Cited
LD180738 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 18 TASS—TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

The Soviet Union and the United States are "moving toward an agreement that would eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles", U.S. President Ronald Reagan said in his regular Saturday radio address to the nation.

He said "a number of essential details need to be worked out, however, like effective verification".

Reagan claimed that the U.S. Administration's related proposals "call for the most stringent verification regime in the history of arms control".

In fact, however, the White House has yielded to pressure from the military-industrial complex to backpedal from its earlier stand on verification and is now suggesting looser verification arrangements than the Soviet Union.

Obviously seeking to reassure U.S. right-wing quarters which do not conceal their opposition to the agreement in the making, the President said: "Some have worried that an INF (intermediate-range nuclear force) agreement would leave the NATO alliance exposed" but "concern over this agreement is misplaced".

Speaking of strategic offensive arms limitation talks, the White House chief stressed that "progress there is possible" as well.

However, this progress is known to have been held back by the U.S. Administration's obstinate refusal to consider any proposals bearing on the crash "Star Wars" effort in the United States.

The President at the same time took advantage of the radio address to lash out once again at U.S. Congress for contemplating several specific arms control measures.

He said "certain proposals in Congress, especially those that would tie our hands" at disarmament negotiations "undermine chances of achieving mutual arms reduction".

Reagan first of all meant proposals enjoying significant backing on Capitol Hill and calling for a ban on nuclear tests of more than one kiloton, resumed compliance with the SALT-2 Treaty that has been renounced by the present U.S. Administration, and a policy according with the traditional interpretation of the ABM Treaty, which would limit Pentagon-planned experiments and projects under the "Star Wars" program.

Reagan warned he would "veto any bill with provisions that hurt our national security".

Allocations for 1988 Nuclear Tests Noted

LD190938 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 19 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 19 TASS—The United States plans to continue nuclear weapons tests on a large scale. According to a bill on appropriations to the U.S. Energy Department, which is being now debated by the American Congress, it is planned to allocate 396.5 million dollars directly for nuclear weapons tests in the fiscal year 1988, started October 1. It is scheduled to appropriate additional 240 million dollars for investigations, development and tests of directed energy nuclear weapons. All in all, the U.S. Energy Department will receive over 3.5 billion dollars for programmes pertaining to the development and production of nuclear weapons. Now this bill is handed over for the consideration of the House-Senate Conference Committee.

White House Binary CW Move Reported

LD171310 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 17 TASS—A White House spokesman said Friday that President Reagan sent to Congress Friday the certification required to begin final assembly of binary chemical artillery projectiles. The point at issue is putting into service the latest variety of weapons of mass destruction.

Having repeated for one more time a hypocritical contention that a global ban on such weapons was the administration's priority task, the White House spokesman stated that the President regarded that program vital to the U.S. national security.

The binary chemical projectiles, which are a qualitatively new type of weapons, are added to the vast arsenals of poisonous substances accumulated in the United States. It is highly symptomatic that the administration's decision was made in response to the Soviet Union's call to speed up the process of elaborating an agreement on a global ban on chemical weapons. The step taken by the White House demonstrates the United States' apparent unpreparedness to move forward along the road of arms control and destruction of the dangerous types of weapons of mass destruction.

Further on Binary Weapons

LD181509 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lavrentyev reports from Washington: A White House spokesman has announced that President Reagan sent a message to Congress on the administration's decision to start the assembly of binary chemical shells for artillery. The question concerns a new kind of mass destruction weapons. Chemical shells which are a qualitatively new variety of barbaric weapon will be added to the huge arsenals of toxic substances built up in the United States. It is significant that the administration's decision was a response to the Soviet appeal to speed up the process of working out an agreement on banning chemical weapons on a global scale.

At the beginning of October, the Soviet side took the unprecedented step of inviting representatives from (?ten) states, including the United States, to view a demonstration of chemical ammunition available in the USSR, and a complex for its elimination, in order to show its sincere desire to do away with that kind of weapons. The Soviet leadership made an official statement that the production of such means has been discontinued with the purpose of assisting the talks on banning chemical weapons.

The Soviet Union's activity on the issues of eliminating forever the most barbaric means of destruction has obviously taken the U.S. Administration unawares. It is nurturing plans for achieving military superiority and acquiring the right to dictate its will to the whole world. Moreover, the prospects for achieving an accord on the liquidation of medium- and short-range missiles has provoked an openly hostile reaction from the U.S. right. The notion of alleged Soviet superiority in nonnuclear arms in Europe, which is regarded as far-fetched even by specialists from the United States and the NATO member countries, has been put to active use in this situation. To all appearances, under pressure from international public opinion, the White House is forced to agree to the liquidation of missiles in Europe and has decided to compensate for this by deploying deadly weapons. All of that is being justified by the assertion that a total ban on chemical weapons is an immediate task of the administration. However, this assertion does not agree with a White House spokesman's words to the effect that the President regards the assembly of binary chemical shells as vital for national security.

Reagan Receives Soviet Schoolchildren 16 Oct

LD162131 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2055 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Washington, 16 Oct (TASS)—President Reagan today received a group of USSR schoolchildren in the White House. They had arrived in the U.S. in accordance with the program of Soviet-U.S. exchanges which

was agreed to during the Geneva summit of the two country's leaders. Over 5 weeks, the Soviet children attended lessons in the highly prestigious institue, the Phillips Exeter Academy in Andover, Massachussetts.

"I want to say that I am very pleased to welcome you to the White House today, President Reagan said to the Soviet schoolchildren. "When I met Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Geneva we agreed that an exchange of schoolchildren delegations would be an excellent means of improving mutual understanding between our countries."

The President expressed hope of expanding Soviet-U.S. cultural exchanges which in his words "would enable U.S. and Soviet schoolchildren to study together, to study one another's language, and to better understand one another's desires and culture."

Svetland Aykina, a pupil at a Novokuznetsk School, gave President Reagan a badge depicting the Soviet and the U.S. flags. "This is a symbol of our exchanges," she said.

Stealth Fighter Plane Accident Analyzed

LD161757 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 16 TASS—By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev:

The recent accident involving an American top-secret stealth fighter plane, allegedly unseen to radars, in Nevada State has reminded the public that the United States continued the rapid implementation of its programme of designing high-tech arms.

The pace of this work does not abate despite the fact that realism and reciprocal desire to avert the threat of war, slow down and stop the arms race have become apparent lately in East-West relations.

The Pentagon's work in this field is shrouded in secrecy. The world learns of them only from tragic accidents which cannot be concealed from the public.

This happened with a similar fighter plane in July 1986, and in the spring of 1982, as well as with the latest B-1B stealth bomber last September.

The Pentagon does not limit programmes of new arms to combat planes. The newspaper *Defense News* reported that the Philadelphia-based General Electric and the Lockheed Corp. were devising manoeuvrable nuclear warheads able to screw into ground and then explode.

Such weapons are intended for hitting strategic intercontinental ballistic missiles in silos.

A five-year programme of using lightsight satellites for military purposes has been worked out. Space interceptor platforms with rockets are being designed at a fast pace. The Pentagon intends to develop a space-based anti-missile defence system, which directly contradicts the 1972 Soviet-American ABM Treaty.

On the one hand, the dialogue between the United States and the U.S. is broadening, spreading to an ever broader range of problems. On the other hand, one should not turn a blind eye to the possibility that the boosting of new military programmes by Washington would hinder the process of thaw in relations.

U.S. Defector Claims 'Intimidation' in Case

LD111525 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS—American biochemist Arnold Lockshin has said that the refusal by *The Science Journal* to publish his letter of June 2, 1987, is explained solely by the reluctance to show the United States in an unfavorable light.

Dr. Lockshin said in a letter to the Soviet Russian-language weekly *Arguments and Facts* that the journal was published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science and was the principal spokesman for scientists in the United States.

Apart from articles, it publishes also letters but it hasn't printed the one from Dr. Lokshin although it would seem logical that the decision by an American scientist to live in the USSR was newsworthy enough for it.

Lockshin said in his letter to *The Science Journal*, which was reprinted by the *Arguments and Facts* in full, that his dismissal from the post of director of farmacology in the cancer research laboratory at the St. Joseph Hospital had crowned a campaign of intimidation and terror against his family before they had left the United States last October and asked for political asylum in the Soviet Union.

The Science Journal, Lockshin said, often glorified scientists regarded as dissidents in other countries, but it kept silent when a scientist was harassed by the F.B.I. or other political-police services.

The American scientist rejected *The New York Times* claims that he had been fired because he had become careless and incapable of doing his job. He explained that it was precisely during that time that he had done the research that had served the basis for seven published scientific articles.

Cancer was not a political illness and cancer research was not a political occupation, but his wife and he, Lockshin said, had the right to make political charges regardless of whether the powers that be in Washington liked that or not.

He added he believed most American scientists would agree with that and *The Science Journal* did a disservice to its readers by hushing up the case of the Lockshins.

That, the letter said, was further evidence that democracy U.S.-style showed more in rhetoric rather in real life.

Lawyer Opposes Deporting 'Former SS Man'

LD121226 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Riga October 12 TASS—More than 340 pages of protocols were filled with accounts as witnesses from Latvia, the Soviet Baltic Republic, testified before the representatives of the office of special investigations of the U.S. Department of Justice on former SS man, traitor of the Latvian People Konrad Kalejs who committed atrocities on the Nazi-occupied Soviet territory during the Second World War.

Among the documents is a reference from police which confirms, in particular, that Senior Lieutenant Kalejs has been involved in terrorising and persecuting Communists. There is also a copy of the *Lajkmets* magazine, published in occupied Latvia, in which Kalejs tells about his company's punitive raid in villages around Pskov. It reads among other things: "Boys are in a good mood. Huts, pelted with grenades, are ablaze." The village in question is Nasva destroyed by the punitivie troops together with its inhabitants.

Konrad Kalejs' service record includes post as commanding officer of the guard company at the Salaspils concentration camp, where more than 100,000 people from different countries were put to death. It was here that Nazi butchers conducted experiments on children, taking their blood to meet the needs of the Wehrmacht.

Nevertheless, New York lawyer Ivars Berzinc stated after studying the documents for ten days that he had found no reprehensible facts in the biography of his client. Neither does he see grounds for deporting Konrad Klejs from the United States for concealing his Nazi past. This is hardly surprising as Ivars Berzins is known to have challenged even more convincing facts when he served as defense lawyer at the trial of Tartu butcher Karl Linnas, guilty of murdering hundreds of people. Linnas was deported from the USA to the Soviet Union. However, the failure did not seem to discourage Ivars Berzins, the defender of criminals who had stained themselves with Nazi collaboration.

U.S. 'Heavyweights' Recommend Cooperation

LD120808 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Report by Washington correspondent Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] The United States is currently discussing its relations with the Soviet Union quite energetically. I am referring not so much to talk within the family, at meetings or at work; I have in mind official America, the higher-up public servants, the top people in business, science, politics, and journalism. They are having discussions without advertising the fact, in their golf clubs, in the kitchen cabinets of senators and governors, in their living rooms, in a word, in the corridors of power.

The question is one not just of the zero option, not of specific types of missiles, but a broader one: Should they opt for agreements and contacts? What is more advantageous, to take note of the restructuring in the Soviet Union, including restructuring in foreign policy, or to ignore it?

There is evidence of the differences of opinion predominant in the upper echelons in the United States on this issue in the following fact: The institute for study of East-West security problems was instructed to get together the 40 wisest Americans from the highest circles, and sit them down to work out recommendations on just what the attitude to the Soviet Union should be in the light of the known changes in its life. Among the 40 were specialists on the Soviet Union going back almost to before the war, people from Wall Street, several retired heavyweights, and a couple of newspaper observers, and, most importantly, advisers to prospective presidential candidates from both parties, the agents for Vice President Bush, Senator Dole, Governor Dukakis, and Senator Simon.

The group has just published its 38 page recommendations. The changes in Soviet policy present the United States with an opportunity and throw down a challenge which cannot be ignored, the report says. Those who suppose that the changes in the Soviet Union will come to an end are mistaking desire for reality—that is the first conclusion. The second is that restructuring and glasnost are by no means directed outward, not toward the West, as they think in the United States, but have been brought about by deep internal causes. The special group's report goes on to give recommendations for categories of relations. By and large, and although cautious, the recommendation is for cooperation, for seeking mutually acceptable decisions. In particular, in the section on security, the report advises opting for strengthening the ABM Treaty, so that SDI research should not go beyond the framework of the treaty. On that basis, it will be possible to achieve quickly a significant reduction in strategic nuclear weapons. In the interests of the United States itself, the 40 experts recommend that Soviet-U.S. trade be considerably expanded, that a course of abolishing artificial restrictions and barriers be adopted, and that cooperation in the context of GATT and the International Monetary Fund be accepted.

The appearance of this report is indicative in itself, although I will say that, from my experience in meeting and talking to people, there will not be any fewer opponents of cooperation between us than there will be followers. According to *The New York Times* observer

(Anthony Lewis), even now, when the treaty has not yet been settled, Dole, the leader of the Republic minority in the Senate, is working toward trying to undermine ratification of the treaty in the Senate.

Soviet Officer Profiles U.S. Soldier

OW131159 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2300 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Feature: "U.S. Soldiers of the Eighties"; talk by Colonel Yu. I. Deryugin, candidate of philosophical sciences; from the "I Service the Soviet Union" program; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Video begins with shots from a file film of the Vietnam war, showing wounded civilians, the battleship *New Jersey* in action, cutting to shots of President Reagan speaking, followed by shots of Colonel Deryugin speaking] After the Vietnam war, the U.S. military became a force of volunteers only. Why did this happen? There are two reasons for this. First, the ruling class found it necessary to socially filter out the enlisted component. That is, it became necessary to pick young men who were reliable and loyal to the ruling class. The second reason why the U.S. forces switched over to a volunteer force was to increase combat readiness, that is, to acquire pliable human resources which could be turned into human robots which would obey every order.

Recruitment in the U.S. military is a system in itself. There are 8,000 U.S. military personnel engaged in recruiting. These are very experienced people who have been given psychological training. They have knowledge of applied psychology, are versed in sociology, and use each and every method to lure American youth to the recruitment center. There is even such a thing as a special award for the recruiter of the year. The recruiters do not confine their activities to the centers alone; they go out and mingle among the population, and frequent sports facilities, cafes, and other such places where youth gather. There they try to convince the young people to come down to the recruitment center where they may sign a contract with the Pentagon to join the U.S. military.

What motivates those young people who go to the recruitment centers? First, the main motivation of course is money, big money which the American youth receives while serving in the armed forces. It should also be mentioned that the problem of unemployment, especially among the young, contributes greatly to pushing these young people into the arms of the Pentagon, into the armed forces.

Well, with the recruitment completed, a contract signed, the young man is now in the U.S. Army. What then is the social profile of the U.S. soldier? The contemporary American soldier is between the ages of 18 and 21. A sergeant is approximately 28 years old. A significant number of those who are presently serving in the U.S. Armed Forces are people with a high school education.

After recruitment is completed and the young man arrives at a military unit he is subjected to powerful ideological indoctrination, so as to change him into a compliant human resource who will respond to any orders no matter what they are. What are the main themes in this indoctrination process? First, it is the propaganda of American might, the propaganda of U.S. military technical superiority. This idea is constantly being hammered into the head of the U.S. soldier.

Obviously, all this takes place against an anti-Soviet backdrop. The main thrust of the psychological training is to instill hatred for us, for socialist countries, for socialism as such, and for the Soviet people. This permeates the indoctrination process of the U.S. military forces. Here, you will find all kinds of fantasies thought up by military Sovietologists, psychologists, and sociologists, beginning with a distorted view of our Army. They even dress recruits and officers in our uniform and spectacles are staged to show how the Soviet soldier serves in our military. They try by all means possible to instill hatred for us.

A show like this is but one method. There are many others. For example, there are information classes where, once again, the main thrust is to instill hatred for the Soviet people and for the socialist countries. Even in combat training U.S. troops are taken to special training areas where they hold mock battles against Soviet troops. The enemy is dressed in our uniform and even the hardware is camouflaged to look like ours. So, a psychological environment is created where any conflict is taken to be against the Soviet soldier. The banners—kill a red, kill a Russian—lie in the very heart of the training of the U.S. soldier.

Other methods exist. There is psychological training that has its focus on killing. The soldier gets up in the morning, is lined up, and is asked: What are you here for? They answer in unison: to kill. In the evening, the same is again asked of the U.S. soldier, and again they answer in unison: to kill. This stress on violence and killing is the main aspect of the psychological indoctrination of the U.S. soldier. Thus, we see the formation of the profile: thirst for money, violence, and killing, and to carry out the orders of the commander who represents the ruling class.

Now, during the current call-up, when our young are going into the armed forces, when they are leaving their homes, their parents and close friends, they must be completely aware, they must understand totally the social meaning of military service.

What does it mean? It means that it is necessary to really understand the role of the contemporary military in society, not only in our society, but in the world as a whole. Because the Soviet Armed Forces of today are fulfilling their main historical function: They are defending the world by deterring the aggressor, or the potential aggressor.

It is said that the Army does not make a material contribution. But it produces something that is very important, peace. Peace for the loved ones, for brothers and sisters, for the loved woman. Peace for people in general. This is what each person, each young man who is preparing to don the military uniform and assume the very honored position of defending our country, must fully understand.

Viewers React to U.S., USSR Lifestyle Show

LD120931 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Oct 87

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] [Video shows U.S. city of Roosevelt on the occasion of its 50th anniversary] [Gerasimov] Such is the life, unusual and free from hate, of this little-known small U.S. town, with which we decided to begin today's "International Panorama" Program so as to demonstrate that international affairs journalists are also restructuring. The fact is that in the course of restructuring it is brave journalists writing on domestic topics who have been in the vanguard, and who accumulated so much that awaited publication, and got it. However, international affairs journalists have been subjected to the fire of justified criticism. Theoreticians of journalism—and such do exist—will look for and find an answer to the question as to why international affairs journalists fall behind. Perhaps the combination of acquired and prescribed oversimplification, and the stated well-being abroad have distanced them from problems at home, and now, to overcome that distance and to reach the level of home affairs journalists who have forged ahead, time is needed. However, our palette is becoming richer before our eyes. No, we are not forgetting the homeless, the unemployed or the fact that we are not going the same way as the West in everything. We are, however, striving to take a broader look without international prejudice. For the moment, what is bad and alien inspires the thought that one's own is better while the good and alien suggests that one's own can be still better. The one does not contradict the other.

Let's continue this idea. Do we need to show the West all that we have that is bad? I think only benefit can be derived from shame. Shame is a good feeling. It pushes one toward self-improvement. Comrade (Smakov) of Ignalina, in the Lithuanian SSR, writes: Let's have more comparisons. They give us a competitive spirit. In what way are we not as good? His letter is one of the responses to our 2 August "International Panorama" program, which depicted the Soviet Union through U.S. eyes and the United States through the eyes of Soviet correspondents. Comrade (Yutkina) from Riga writes: It was very sensible to let foreign correspondents take their cameras into the corners of our daily life. There's more visible from the sidelines, and it makes us more aware. Comrade (Tarasova) from Kiev also believes it is interesting to learn how to look at oneself from the outside. It was both interesting and sad. Many, incidentally, have asked for the program to be repeated, but why have repeats? Life goes on, so I think we'll keep just to the responses.

The majority were like this, but there were other views and another response. Comrade (Artyemev) from Krasnoyarsk writes: Why show a line outside a wine shop? Surely it would have been possible to keep the U.S. correspondents away from these shops. After all, the whole of the United States will be watching it.

Some comrades have grown used to keeping not just U.S. correspondents, but themselves, away from our problems. Let's take, for instance, a collective letter from Comrade (Yakimov) and others from Angarsk: Was this necessary, this anything-goes attitude to U.S. television correspondents. We express our indignation. There are viewers who predicted such a reaction and express their sympathy with the "International Panorama" program team. Comrade (Tkachuk) from the (Kirzhenets) settlement, Gorkiy Oblast, writes: I can see that the program about us shown in the United States will result in so-called patriots taking up arms against you. I think that these are precisely the people who are holding restructuring back, who don't like looking truth in the eye. I love my homeland, with all its negative phenomena, but I do want it not to have negative phenomena. Here's what Comrade (Miosimov) from Ukhta fears: No doubt the makers of "International Panorama" will be in trouble with their superiors or will be criticized by the middle ranks for deviating from stereotypes. Comrade (Kumiko), from Tapsa notes: If you'd said something like that 5 or 7 years ago we would not have seen you for a long time after the program.

In the program there was one topic dealing with the difficult lot of Negroes in America to give a full picture and to stem possible criticism. However, this topic proved sufficient to get an angry letter from an American viewer from Sherman, Connecticut. He watches "Panorama" with the aid of a satellite dish. He's called (Lebl) and is disturbed that we depict his country as fascist and racist, as he claims, and that we are thus propagating a lack of good will and of contempt with regard to the United States. So, in the United States too, there are home-grown unequivocal patriots. Such, let's call it fundamentalism, brings shame on peoples. Among the episodes of the U.S. film was a scene in a maternity home. Some viewers are upset. How could such a thing be shown? It's shameful. If a father in the United States can, should he so desire, attend a birth, why didn't you say how much this birth costs? Here they're free. In general, reminds (Morvich), a candidate of legal sciences from Leningrad, life in the United States is full of social and economic contrasts. Thank you for the reminder but that isn't what we're talking about at the moment. We're talking about the fact that if something, somewhere, in another country, is not like it is here, it does not automatically follow that here is better.

China

Consultations 'Frank, Calm, Businesslike'

LD161412 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Beijing October 16 TASS—The eleventh round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations has been held in Beijing from October 5 to 16.

Igor Rogachev, special representative of the Soviet Government, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Qian Qichen, special representative of the Chinese Government, PRC deputy foreign minister, continued a discussion of questions pertaining to normalising Soviet-Chinese relations.

The sides summed up some results of the development of ties and contacts between the USSR and the PRC in various fields over the past five years and pointed out the useful role of consultations in that process.

Views were exchanged on topical issues of security in the world and in the Asian-Pacific region. The sides stated in detail their stands as regards achieving a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

The consultations were held in a frank, calm and businesslike atmosphere.

The sides have agreed to hold a fresh round of consultations in Moscow in June 1988.

Rogachev on 'Serious Divergences'

LD181719 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 18 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; interview with Igor Rogachev, Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs by unidentified correspondent in Beijing; date not given—recorded]

[Text] Our special correspondent in Beijing has met Comrade Rogachev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs:

[Question] Igor Alekseyevich, I know you have been in Beijing for the 11th round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations, and at the same time there have been reports in the press that you have met Comrade Wu Xueqian, PRC minister of foreign affairs. Could you say a few words about the work you have been doing in Beijing?

[Rogachev] At the meeting with the minister we discussed very important issues of an international order. First and foremost I was instructed by the Soviet leadership to provide an additional elaboration of the provisions, the main provisions, in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's article "Reality and the Guarantees of a Secure World" of 17 September. My Chinese comrades listened with great attention to these elaborations. They consider Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's article to be important; it has been translated into Chinese. I was told that China is following with very great attention and interest all Mikhail Segeyevich Gorbachev's speeches on the issues of restructuring in the Soviet Union, of international problems, and about the need for a new mentality in foreign policy.

[Question] Igor Alekseyevich, could you say a few words about the 11th round of the Soviet-Chinese political consultation which you have held here in Beijing?

[Rogachev] You know that the work of the political consultations is of a closed nature, and so I cannot say anything specifically about their content.

But we discussed international issues, with stress on problems of the Asian and Pacific Ocean region. We discussed regional conflicts, and in particular, we spoke in quite a lot of detail, and we shared our opinions on the conflict in Indochina, surrounding Kampuchea. Here there were serious divergences of opinion with our Chinese comrades. But there is one point of contact which is that both sides recognize now that this problem, this conflict situation, can be resolved only by political means.

By and large, I should like to say that the consultations are a reliable and permanent channel, an active channel, for links between the governments of the two countries. They reflect the process and the desire of the two governments and the two peoples for a rapprochement and for goodneighborliness, and for the removal of all that is superfluous [nanosnyy] that has developed in the 20 years and more of that phase of alienation, so to speak. There is still a lot of work ahead. There is much work to be done, but I believe thare are grounds to look with optimism to the future of Soviet-Chinese relations.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much.

Further on Talks

AU151201 Sofia BTA in English 1126 GMT 15 Oct 87

["USSR, China: Statement of Soviet Diplomat"—BTA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (BTA corr. Evgeni Donchev)—The 11th round of the Soviet-Chinese political consultation on normalizing bilateral relations is near completion. The special envoy of the Soviet Government to the consultations, Mr Igor Rogachev, made the following assessment of the round to the BTA correspondent:

"We discusssed many aspects of Soviet-Chinese relations as well as a number of international issues, as the situation in Kampuchea and Indochina in general, for instance. The two sides agreed to hold political consultations not every six months as until now, but more often

or more rarely, depending on the necessity of such consultations. Thus, for instance, the next, 12th round, will be held in Moscow in June next year, i.e. in eight months.

The consultations from October 6 through 15 marked no radical progress, it is difficult to mark such progress in one round. But, generally speaking, the 11th round did mark progress in Soviet-Chinese relations.

Rogachev Leaves Beijing

LD161058 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1007 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (TASS)—After concluding the latest round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations, I.A. Rogachev, special representative of the Soviet Government and USSR Deputy Foreign Minister, has left Beijing.

He was seen off at Beijing airport by Qian Qichen, special representative of the Chinese Government and PRC Vice foreign minister, and other officials.

Deng Welcomes U.S.-USSR Missile Accord

LD171420 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Beijing October 17 TASS—We welcome an agreement in principle between the Soviet Union and the United States on intermediate-range missiles, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Commission of Advisers of the Communist Party of China, has stated. However, it is only the first step, the beginning. The two countries should move forward. Deng Xiaoping pointed out that peace could be established. However, a great deal will have to be done for this purpose not only in the current century, but also in the next one.

The newspaper *Renmin Ribao* reported today that during a meeting here with Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union of West Germany, when discussing internal affairs of the People's Republic of China, Deng Xiaoping said that the coming 13th Congress of the Communist Party of China would be a congress of reforms. After the congress China will speed up its progress along the path of reforms and the expansion of external relations. He said that as a result of the congress a number of the central steering bodies and some veterans would withdraw from them, which would be a kind of reform in itself.

This measure will ensure stability of a political situation and continuity of policy. China needs stability, Deng Xiaoping pointed out. The building process is impossible without it. He refuted allegations that in the past two years China had retreated in the sphere of the reform and the expansion of external relations. He pointed out that China was actually moving forward with confidence. An annual increment of industrial and agricultural output continues to be expressed in double-digit figures. He emphasized the need for a steady development of Chinese economy in the 90s.

Deng Cited on U.S. 'Ignorance' on Tibet

LD172211 Moscow TASS in English 2151 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Beijing, October 17 TASS—During the meeting with Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the FRG Christian-Social Union currently visiting here, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Commission of Advisers of the Communist Party of China, touched upon the PRC's home affairs, *Renmin Ribao* said today. Speaking on Tibet, he noted, among other things, good prospects for the development of that autonomous area of the PRC. Dalai Lama and the handful of American congressmen gave us some trouble, but have not influenced the favourable on the whole situation in the country, the Chinese leader said. These Americans demonstrated their ignorance and recklessness, showed their face. The attempts to sever Tibet from China and lay a hand on it will never be a success, he stressed.

U.S. Interference on Xizang Denounced

OW181415 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0600 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Ivanov commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: China's weekly *Liaowang* has carried an article pointing out that the bill concerning the so-called Xizang question approved by the U.S. Senate on 6 October reflects an absurd action of interfering in China's internal affairs. Following is a commentary by this station's commentator Ivanov:

The U.S. ruling clique has been wanton enough to consider it natural to order other sovereign states about and impose its own value systems on other nations. We could not agree more with what *Liaowang* magazine said.

The magazine wrote that U.S. senators always do absurd things. One day they may criticize one country for something, and the next day another country for something else, thus arbitrarily interfering in the international affairs of sovereign states. As for the bill concerning the so-called Xizang question, it is a typical example of such an absurd action. The absurdity manifested in this matter is that no one country's parliament or congress has the right to tell another country how to run its internal affairs, let alone judge or adopt any resolution on such matters. Yes, China has every right to severely criticize United States for interfering in its internal affairs.

We must realize that this is not the first time that the United States has rudely interfered in China's internal affairs. Let us go back to what happened a few years ago:

The U.S. Senate adopted Resolution No 74 on 16 November 1983, which explains the viewpoint of the Senate on the future of residents on Taiwan despite the fact that Taiwan is not an American state but a Chinese province. The resolution claims that the Senate holds that the future of Taiwan should be settled peacefully without using any force. Such a settlement should conform with the wishes of the people on Taiwan and must not conflict with the new Taiwan Relations Act adopted by the U.S. Congress.

Dear listeners, observing this pronouncement would mean that China should solve the Taiwan question in accordance with the wishes of the United States and take U.S. laws into consideration. Apparently, such a stand held by the United States will not help in improving its relations with China or any other country.

Chilean Air Force Chief Visit to PRC Noted

PM161051 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Oct 87 Single Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Chilean General in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct—General F. Mattei, member of the military government junta and commander of the Chilean Air Force, has begun an official visit to the People's Republic of China, where he has arrived at the invitation of Wang Hai, commander of the PRC Air Force.

The Chilean Embassy in China has issued a statement which points out that Matthei is the highest ranking Chilean figure to visit the PRC since diplomatic relations were established between the two countries (in 1970).

Northeast Asia

Joint Japanese-U.S. Air Force Exercises End

LD162103 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo October 16 TASS—TASS correspondent Vladimir Borodin reports:

The biggest air force exercises in the post-war years were held in Japan from September 23 to October 16. Some 700 war planes, including F-15, F-4 fighter planes were used in the exercises. 49 thousand personnel took part. Preventive strikes of aviation at the simulated enemy and defense of military bases were drilled in conditions approaching combat ones, with the support of land and naval forces. Such exercises are held once every three years.

More than 100 U.S. war planes, including F-16 and F-18 fighter bombers capable of dealing nuclear strikes, refueller planes and planes of electronic reconnaissance joined in the exercises of the Japanese Air Force from October 7. Versions of joint combat operations of the forces of the two countries for repulsing the attack of a "possible enemy" were drilled during that stage of the exercises in the northern island of Hokkaido, close to the Soviet territory. In addition to drilling combat interaction of the naval and land forces, elements of strategic interaction of the air forces of the two countries were drilled for the first time in contrast to tactical combat tasks they had been deciding earlier. Another step was thus taken toward a merger of the military machines of the partners in the so-called security treaty in the framework of Washington's anti-Soviet strategy.

Japanese To Hold Telebridge With Cosmonauts

OW190949 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] A television bridge program linking Japan with the Soviet space station "Mir," will be be aired on Monday, 19 October. This will be aired as the first item in TV Asahi's new news program entitled "News Shuttle," scheduled to be broadcast at 1900 through 2000, [1020-1100 GMT] the golden hours, every evening except on Saturday and Sunday.

TV Asahi, from its studio in Tokyo, will have a direct dialogue with Soviet cosmonauts Romanenko and Aleksandrov. Director Yumiko Nakazawa, now in Moscow to make preparations for this program, made the following remarks during an interview with Radio Moscow:

We wanted to start our new program by first transmitting the image of space. We have thus decided to produce a special program entitled "Message from Space." There are now only two human beings working in space — Cosmonauts Romanenko and Aleksandrov, who are working aboard the "Mir" space station. We have thus planned to have a dialogue with these two cosmonauts. TV Asahi's director Yumiko Nakazawa made the above remarks.

Soviet Employee Resigns at Japanese Embassy

OW170043 Tokyo KYODO in English 0033 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text]Moscow, Oct. 17 KYODO — Another Soviet employee at the Japanese embassy in Moscow submitted his resignation friday for "personal reasons," according to embassy officials.

The employee, a driver, was the 15th to quit the Japanese embassy since September.

So far, one-third of the 45 Soviet employees at the embassy have resigned.

The embassy now has only 30 Soviet employees, including five drivers.

USSR, Japan Agree to Increase Flights

LD162109 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1050 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Oct (TASS)—As a result of talks in Tokyo between delegations of the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Japanese Ministry of Transport, an agreement was reached today to broaden bilateral cooperation in air transportation.

Starting from 1 April 1987 [as received], Aeroflot will be able to make up to 14 trips a week from Tokyo via Moscow to Western Europe. The number of Aeroflot passenger and freight trips on the Khabarovsk-Niigata line is being increased, too.

The Japanese airline JAL will now be able to make up to 16 trips a week on the Trans-Siberian route, up to 13 of them without landing in Moscow.

The achieved agreement will promote further development of bilateral relations in the sphere of air transportation.

Batmonh Receives Deputy Minister Rogachev

LD171746 Moscow TASS in English 0807 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 17 TASS—Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, received Igor Rogachev, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, now on a working visit here.

During the talk the importance was stressed of the article by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "The Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World" to a further development of events on the international scene. The main provisions of the article sum up the 70-year record of the socialist foreign policy and are a creative development of the concept of establishing a comprehensive international security system.

Batmonh expressed unreserved support for the Soviet Union's approach to peace and disarmament issues. He spoke highly of the main provisions of Gorbachev's article which constitutes an example of the new mode of political thinking and takes into account the objective realities of modern civilization. At one with the USSR and other socialist countries, the Mongolian People's Republic intends to continue pressing for setting up a system of worldwide security.

The sides also discussed the issues of developing good-neighbourly relations among the countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

The talk passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

On the same day, Igor Rogachev was received by Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren. They exchanged views on issues of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation and international situation, specifically, of promoting peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

ROK President Chun Announces Referendum

LD172134 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo October 17 TASS—President Chun Tuhwan of South Korea officially announced today that a nationwide referendum on the revision of the constitution will be held on October 27. Under the pressure of the public a provision on the introductin of a system of a direct general election of the head of state was included into it.

Provisions at issue are the right of working people to the creation of independent trade unions, prohibiting the military from engaging in politics and restricting the authority of the president in the dissolution of the National Assembly (parliament) and the proclamation of the state of emergency. The pro-American Seoul regime often resorted to those measures in the past for unleashing repressions against opposition forces.

Revision of the constitution has been approved already in the National Assembly. It is expected to come into force if more than half of the South Korean electors vote for it at the referendum.

ROK's Kim Announces Candidacy as President

LD172112 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo October 17 TASS—TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

Kim Tae-chung, one of the most prominent leaders of the South Korean opposition, has announced that he will put forward his candidature to the post of president at the presidential elections due to be held next December. In a statement broadcast Friday by Seoul television he emphasized that he was going to vie for the post of the head of state on behalf of the popular masses.

Kim Tae-chung's statement consolidated a split in the camp of the opponents of the present pro-American regime of South Korea because Kim Yong-sam, chairman of the the Reunification Democratic Party, the biggest opposition party, had put forward his candidature already at the coming elections. The newspaper daily *Yomiuri* wrote today that the split reduced chances of the opposition for a victory in the coming struggle for the post of president. The ruling Democratic Justice Party put forward several months ago the only candidate to this post, retired general Rho Tae-woo who is actively getting prepared for the elections. According to the Japanese press, they will be held on December 17 or 18.

Ship Incident Provocation Against DPRK

LD141148 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] Panmunjon October 14 TASS—The South Korean ship incident in the Yellow Sea on October 7 was a provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said DPRK delegate to the Military Commission on the Armistice in Korea, Major-General of the Korean People's Army Yi Tae-ho. At the commission's 440th meeting held today he declined the assertion of the American-South Korean side that the ship had allegedly been a fishing one and was attacked by a DPRK warship in international waters.

The ship which had no navigational lights and no identification marks tried to escape from a motor boat of the DPRK's Navy, he said, which shows that it was engaged in espionage against the DPRK.

Yi Tae-ho demanded that U.S. and South Korean representatives should stop hostile actions against DPRK, which are violations of the agreement on the armistice in Korea.

DPRK Envoy Hosts Soiree for WPK Jubilee

PM161043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In Honor of the Anniversary"]

[Text] Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, held a friendly soiree 9 October in honor of the 42d anniversary of the Workers Party of Korea.

The meeting was attended by senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Foreign Ministry and representatives of the public.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

DPA Congress Opens in Kabul 18 Oct

LD180731 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] Kabul October 18 TASS — The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan opened its second general conference in Kabul today. It is attended by 677 delegates from all 29 provinces of the country and the party organisation of the Afghan capital. The three-day conference will be devoted to the questions of speeding up national reconciliation, strengthening the party unity and changing the action programme and rules of the PDPA.

Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, makes the main report.

Philippines' Manglapus On U.S. Relations

LD171948 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Manila October 17 TASS—TASS correspondent Sergey Almazov reports:

The intention of the present Philippine Government to pursue an independent foreign policy runs counter to the U.S. attempts to impose upon the Philippine people its own notion of democracy. This has been stated here in an interview with journalists by Raul Manglapus who officially took over as minister of foreign affairs of the Philippines. Speaking after being sworn in by the president of the country he pointed out that the American-Philippine relations should be gradually reviewed.

Raul Manglapus said that the government reserved the right of choice on the question of American bases located in the Philippines under an agreement which would expire in 1991.

He pointed out that a summit meeting of ASEAN member countries would be held in Manila on December 14, the way it was planned. He assured heads of state and government of the ASEAN member countries that their security during the stay in the Philippines would be guaranteed.

The Philippine foreign minister came up with this statement in response to misgivings expressed in a number of ASEAN member states over the unstable situation in the Philippines which could hamper the holding of the meeting in Manila.

Fiji Reported No Longer in Commonwealth

LD172202 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Ottawa October 17 TASS—Fiji is no longer a member of the Commonwealth. This decision was made at a conference of the heads of state and government of this organisation grouping Britain and its former colonies currently in session in Vancouver, Canada.

Canada's Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who chairs the conference, said yesterday that Fiji's memebership of the Commonwealth had lapsed on October 15 when Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, leader of the new military authorities, declared Fiji a republic.

Rabuka asked the conference to preserve the country's Commonwealth membership. At the same time, governor-general Penaia Ganilau, who represented the British Crown in Fiji, tendered his resignation to the British Queen who accepted it. Thus an end was put to the 117-year-old history of Fiji's ties with the British Crown.

A Fijian Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Suva today that the country intended to approach the Commonwealth in the next six months with a request to admit it in this organisation in a new status.

UNGA Vote on Cambodian Problem Reviewed

BK160306 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Following the maneuvers of certain delegates at the United Nations, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on Cambodia. In this document some ignored the real situation in the PRK. They demanded the withdrawal of foreign forces from the country. In fact, they have created obstacles on the path to a solution to the Cambodian problem. This settlement will serve the interest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, which is why many delegates addressing the General Assembly appealed for a solution to the problem.

It should be said that the document recently adopted by the General Assembly actually runs counter to the report of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on the Cambodian situation. This report stressed that the solution to the Cambodian problem should follow the key principles of the UN Charter and provide the Cambodian people an opportunity to decide their own destiny. The solution should take the interests of all sides into account and note the steps of each side on a correct, just, and balanced basis. In the UN secretary general's view, recent initiatives in this direction reflect the great attention paid to a negotiated solution of the Cambodian problem.

The public feels the shortest way to this solution was opened by the PRK Government's initiative proclaiming a national reconciliation policy and proposing several combined measures. The PRK Government is ready to meet with leaders of the opposition for constructive proposals, excepting Pol Pot and his associates, who are guilty of genocide. The PRK Government also expressed its readiness to give Samdech Norodom Sihanouk a high position in the leading state body, in line with his contribution to the cause of peace, national reconciliation, and independence of the fatherland.

When compared to the UN secretary general's report, the PRK's national reconciliation program fully responds to its every point. However, people still try to falsify, even in the UN lobby, the real meaning of Cambodia's initiatives to destroy them in the end. In the PRK Government's statement dated 8 October, it was stated that all Vietnamese Volunteer Forces will be pulled out at the same time with the end of all outside intervention in Cambodia's affairs and the use of foreign territory against the PRK.

The stand of those who attempt to link the idea of national reconciliation with the withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Cambodia is not without bad consequences. This kind of attitude will hinder the process under way toward resolving the Cambodian problem and also toward normalizing the situation in the entire region. Attempts by these circles, such as the ones observed at this UN General Assembly session, do not appropriately respond to the international community's interests.

SRV Calls Resolution 'Vicious'

LD161234 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi October 16 TASS—The resolution on Kampuchea adopted by the UN General Assembly session is presenting in a distorted light the real situation in that country and undermining the trend towards dialogue in Southeast Asia, Vietnam's Foreign Ministry spokesman told a press conference here.

He said that the document is basically vicious, because it supports one of the opposition parties and denounces the other, thus deadlocking the solution of the Kampuchean on the national reconciliation basis.

Meanwhile, the spokesman went on to say, the United Nations could play an adequate role in resolving that problem. He expressed the hope that this important international organization would support the striving for a dialogue in Southeast Asia.

The current situation in the region shows that positive trends are taking place in the search for ways to settle the Kampuchean problem and that progress towards dialogue between the sides concerned is getting increasingly obvious. This trend was revealed during the debates at the session.

In this connection the Vietnamese spokesman stressed that Vietnam fully supported the Kampuchean Government's policy of national reconciliation. He described the decision of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean Governments on a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea this year as a fresh step towards strengthening those positive trends.

Sihanouk, Developments Examined

LD161548 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] Recently there have been a lot of reports touching on the Cambodian situation. What is new there, and what are the real advances? I want to ask Yevgeniy Kachanov, our correspondent in Cambodia, that question.

[Kachanov] We have already talked about the content of the policy of national reconciliation announced by the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Understandably, that policy itself contains a set of principles, which remain to be specified. However, the success of the whole policy depends on that process, on how the principles are put into practice. Recently the ideas put forward by the PRK Government have started to be spelled out. That is a natural process. Once it has been started, it must continue.

I think that is another reason to recall the UN discussion of the Cambodian problem that began on 13 October. All the preceding resolutions on that issue have not only not reflected the essence of the events taking place in Cambodia, but have also directly hindred Cambodia's search for a settlement. Suffice it to say that up until now a UN seat has been occupied by a representative of so-called Democratic Kampuchea, a state which does not really exist, and when it did exist it was linked with the name of Pol Pot, the main organizer of the genocide of his own people. You recall that, precisely as a protest against the actions of the followers of Pol Pot, in May of this year Prince Norodom Sihanouk, know to everybody, resigned from the post of president of the emigre Democratic Kampuchea. In my view, that was only the start of a substantial advance in his position. After all, only after that did he emerge as one of the organizers of the unofficial meeting between the opposing Cambodian sides. He even suggested Paris as a possible meeting site at which the paths to national reconciliation could be discussed. Quite recently, when Son Sann, leader of the Sereika group, spoke in the UN allegedly on behalf of the whole emigre coalition, proposing the previous unconstructive position, Sihanouk actually disavowed that speech.

[Announcer] Yevgeniy, what is the attitude of the authorities of the People's Republic of Kampuchea towards these events?

[Kachanov] What is their attitude? Well, of course, Prince Sihanouk's change in the position is being welcomed. The leaders of the PRK are ready to meet him at any time and in any place. Moreover, Sihanouk is being offered an opportunity to occupy one of the highest positions in the state, in accordance with his contribution to the cause of national reconciliation. The other day, I happened to talk to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the PRK Council of State. He said he completely shared the opinion of Prince Sihanouk, that whoever rejects the offer of a national dialogue will carry before the Khmer people the whole burden of responsibility for the failure to settle the tragic Cambodian problem, for the death of Cambodia. In one way or another, the recent events in Cambodia inspire hope for progress in national reconciliation. We will await further reports.

Media Advice on Burmese Economy Criticized

BK161025 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Aleksandr Vladimirov commentary: "Should Burma Accept Advice From the West?"]

[Text] In recent months, Burma's economic, trade, and financial relations with Western countries have come under earnest discussion in Burma. Our Radio Moscow observer, Aleksandr Vladimirov, comments on some aspects of these relations as follow:

Western media and observers have frequently commented on these relations, and Western press agencies have pointed to Burma's growing external debt. Although the amount of debt is not significant compared to other developing countries, it is true that Burma does have to shoulder a heavy debt burden.

Burma's debt has reached $3.7 billion, which is a considerable amount in per capita terms for Burma. It is disturbing to note that the debt servicing ratio has reached 70 %, which is disproportionately high and is being highlighted by the Western media; it can be noted that the Western Media concentrate their comments more on the negative aspects.

From what news agencies such as *Reuter*, UPI, and AFP report and from what articles in *The New York Times* say, it is clear that they want to present their prescriptions and advice to the Burmese leaders on the current situation. Let us study the recommendations made by the Western experts.

It can be noted that their advice is presented within the framework of the existing relations between developing and capitalist countries. They are again recommending loans and assistance for development of Burma's economic enterprises. It is not the first time they have put forward the idea of an open-door policy. Their prescriptions, including loans, will not be able to improve the situation and there is adequate evidence to prove the point.

The fact remains that Burma continues to depend on exports of raw materials and food for its economic development. It is understandable that Burma cannot yet be expected to produce all its requirements for industrial products and fulfill its own capital investment needs internally. Burma's efforts to equip its factories with new machinery remain in vain as the price of imported machinery continues to rise while the price of Burma's exports—raw materials and food—continues to decline. The Burmese authorities themselves have acknowledged the problems in (?improving) external trade and in diversifying and expanding exports.

While the volume of rice exports in December last year increased one and a half times, export earnings from rice declined by 18%. If such a trend continues over the long term it will clearly be impossible to earn more foreign exchange by increasing rice production.

The Western experts also advised Burma to take assistance for exploration and production of oil. Such measures may help solve Burma's internal energy problem, but such assistance will also incur debt. Economists say

that under the current market situation it will not bring many benefits from outside even if Burma's oil industry improves. According to their estimates, Burma will not be able to sell its oil in the international oil market where supply exceeds demand.

An article on Western recommendations on Burma's oil industry in the *Far Eastern Economic Review* is particularly interesting. The journal admits that the Western models (?for development) threaten Burma's economic independence. On the other hand, it is wrong to think economic isolation or dismantling of its existing traditional (?relations) can help solve Burma's economic problems. In present times, even developed countries have to participate in international cooperation. What is important is mutual benefit. It is also evident that new approaches can bring solutions. As for Burma, the Burmese people will have to seek their own solutions to suit their national interests.

Near East & South Asia

Kuwaiti Tanker Attacked, Silkworm Suspected

LD161702 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 16 TASS—The Pentgon has officially confirmed that a Kuwaiti tanker flying the American flag, the *Sea Isle City*, was attacked off the Kuwaiti coast in the Persian Gulf this morning.

The tanker heading towards refuelling docks of Kuwait port was reportedly attacked with a bomb or a rocket.

18 crew members were wounded.

It was not reported who had attacked the vessel. The blaze started on board the tanker following the attack was soon put out.

White House Spokesman Dan Howard announced today that President Reagan had been told about the attack after midnight. He emphasized that the administration suspected the attack was made with a Silkworm rocket.

Iran has such rockets.

Noting that the U.S. was considering the incident with caution, the White House spokesman said this did not rule out possible retaliatory actions.

U.S. Accuses Iran

LD171316 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 17 TASS—The situation in the Persian Gulf is being increasingly heated up. The Pentagon official confirmed Friday that the Kuwaiti tanker flying the U.S. flag *Sea Isle City* was attacked early in the morning of the same day off Kuwait. The tanker, which headed towards the Kuwaiti anchorage used by tankers when they load oil, was hit by "a bomb or missile". The blast wounded 18 crewmen.

Later in the day, official White House Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater accused Iran of an attack on the tanker and described the incident as "an act of aggression" on the part of Tehran.

Iran had committed "an outrageous act of aggression against a non-belligerent country, Kuwait, and a United States-flagged vessel operating commercially and peacefully in the Persian Gulf". Fitzwater said. "As in all such cases, we are examining the full range of diplomatic and other options available to the United States".

He also reported that President Reagan met Friday with top national security advisers for "a full update" on the attack on the *Sea Isle City*. Fitzwater said that in view of the incident the United States was holding consultations with its partners at the United Nations and with Kuwait.

PRAVDA Calls for UN Force in Persian Gulf

LD181350 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS—The interests of peace and calm in the Persian Gulf call above all for political rather than military measures, the Soviet national daily *Pravda* said today.

"It is believed in the Soviet Union that the international community should concentrate on two inter-connected goals, that of ensuring really safe shipping in the Gulf and that of putting an end to the Iran-Iraq war," it added.

"As far as ensuring freedom of shipping is concerned," the paper said in a weekly review of international events, "what's wrong with, say, sending U.N. forces to the Persian Gulf to replace foreign warships there?"

"The USSR has suggested starting practical action along these lines and getting the United Nations Security Council's military staff committee involved in it," *Pravda* went on to say.

The blaze in the Persian Gulf could only be put out, it stressed, "by the collective effort of the international community, and not by unilateral muscle-flexing, however impressive it may be".

"The sooner this is realized in some Western capitals, the better for the cause of peace in the region and elsewhere in the world," *Pravda* said.

U.S. Hands Over Wounded Iranian Seamen

LD172150 Moscow TASS in English 2119 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] London October 17 TASS—The United States has turned over four wounded Iranian seamen to Iran. According to the *Reuter* agency, the transfer took place in Oman Sultanate today through the agency of Oman officials and representatives of the International Red Cross. The seamen were sent home aboard an Iranian plane. The bodies of two other seamen, who died from wounds, were also loaded into the plane.

The Iranian seamen were on board the three Iranian speed boats, which came under fire of U.S. helicopters in the early hours on October 8. One of the speed boats was sunk, two others were captured by the Americans.

Talks on Cooperation With Iran in Moscow

LD161956 Tehran IRNA in English 1937 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 16, IRNA—Irano-Soviet oil and economic cooperation was discussed between visiting Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh and several Soviet officials in Moscow Friday.

Friday's talks were held between the Iranian delegation and Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Boris Shcherbina, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation Konstantin Katushev and Oil Minister Vasiliy Dinkov.

The Iranian delegation which arrived in Moscow Thursday is to discuss bilateral cooperation including oil and gas pipelines between the two countries, purchase of the Soviet oil products as well as establishment of a railway between the two neighbouring countries.

Experts of the two countries have exchanged views on details of those projects in seperate meetings.

Oil Agreement Reached

LD171700 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1605 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 17 Oct (TASS)—Mutual deliveries of oil and oil products in the region of the Caspian Sea are to become a new area of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran. A basic agreement on this was reached in talks between representatives from the two countries which ended today. The Soviet delegation was led by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Foreign Economic Relations, and the Iranian delegation was led by petroleum minister Gholam Reza Agazadeh.

Iran is to deliver annually up to 5 million tons of crude oil to the USSR. After processing it at Soviet plants, about 2 million tons of light oil products will be shipped annually back to that country. All shipping of these goods across the Caspian Sea will be carried out by the Soviet tanker fleet. An increase in the volume of mutual deliveries is possible in the future.

To ensure the proper balance of payments by the sides in these commercial deals, deliveries of Soviet machinery and equipment as well as Soviet assistance to that country in carrying out various industrial projects are being considered. Specifically, it is a matter of carrying out floor-deepening operations in Iranian ports in the Caspian Sea.

The Soviet and Iranian representatives discussed the possible transit of Iranian oil through Soviet territory. Taking into account the large scale of the project, they agreed to continue its examination.

Vorontsov Continues Mideast Tour, Talks

Meetings in Amman

LD170858 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0655 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Amman, 17 October. (TASS)—Yuliy Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister, Crown Prince Hasan of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and Jordanian Prime Minister al-Rifai held a meeting Friday.

During a discussion of urgent international problems, attention focused on questions pertaining to nuclear disarmament and ridding mankind of the threat of thermonuclear self-annihilation. Prince Hasan thought highly of the Soviet leadership's peace initiatives and the new political concepts set out in M.S. Gorbachev's article "Reality and Guarantees for a Safe World".

There was a thorough exchange of views on the question of calling an international Middle East conference as the only rational way to settle the Arab-Israeli confilict as soon as possible and restore peace and stability in the region. The Jordanian side said Jordan was categorically opposed to any repetition of the Camp David experience and to any kind of partial or interim settlement.

Deep concern was expressed at the increase in tension in the Persian Gulf zone. The sides were unamimous on the need for the earliest possible implementation of all the provisions of UN Security Council Resolution 598 and for a stop to the Iraq-Iran war on this basis.

Yuliy Vorontsov stressed that the process of national reconciliation in Afghanistan must receive support from the whole world community. Its implementation would put an end to the fratricidal bloodshed in that country and help realize prospect of unblocking the situation around Afghanistan. During the conversation, both sides expressed satisfaction with the state of Soviet-Jordanian relations and their intention to promote their further development and deepening.

Discussions in Syria

LD182135 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1925 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] Damascus, 18 Oct (TASS)—Yuliy Vorontsov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR first deputy foreign minister, was in the Syrian Arab Republic 17-18 October. He was received by Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and Syrian president. There was also a meeting with Faruq al-Shar', member of the Ba'th Central Committee and Syrian. A broad range of questions on the contemporary international situation was examined during the conversations which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Al-Asad spoke highly of the active foreign policy by the Soviet leadership, aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and at creating an all-embracing system of international security, which should become the basis for a nuclear free and nonviolent world. The Syrian president welcomed the accord in principle achieved between the USSR and the United States on destroying medium-range and operational-tactical missiles.

There was also a detailed and businesslike conversation on the problem of a settlement in the Near East. The sides resolutely favor the urgent convening, under UN aegis, of a conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested sides as well as the five permanent member states of the Security Council. They see such a conference as the only means to achieve an all-embracing settlement in the region and a just solution of the Palestinian problem.

There was confirmation of the serious concern at the growth of tension in the Persian Gulf region, and at the continuation of the bloody Iran-Iraq war. In this connection the need was stressed to do everything in order to help the mission of the UN secretary general toward implementing UN Security Council Resolution 598. The sides unanimously agreed that the buildup of the U.S. naval presence on an unprecedented scale in the Persian Gulf zone is of a provocative character and fraught with the menace of a further destabilization in the situation.

During a discussion on the situation in Afghanistan, the sides confirmed their support for the policy of national reconciliation being implemented by the DRA leadership, and also the process of Afghan-Pakistan talks with the mediation of the special representative of the UN secretary general.

Also discussed were certain questions of bilateral relations in a spirit of mutual desire toward further strengthening friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Syria.

Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ends Visit to USSR

LD171239 Kuwait KUNA in English 1103 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, Oct 17 (KUNA)—Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Adbi left here Saturday concluding his four-day official visit to the Soviet Union.

While he was here Shaykh 'Ali signed an agreement with the International Committee for Foreign Economic Relations on setting up a Kuwaiti-Soviet permanent committee to follow up joint economic ventures between Kuwait and the Soviet Union.

The Kuwaiti minister met during his visit here the First Deputy Premier Geydar Aliyev and First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov, with whom he discussed latest developments in the Gulf region and means of developing political and economic relations between the two countries.

Shaykh 'Ali also met with Soviet officials in the field of oil and foreign economy, and discussed with them economic and financial relations between Kuwait and the Soviet Union in addition to issues related to the protocol of economic cooperation, signed between the two countries in 1986.

Shaykh 'Ali was accompanied during his official visit to the Soviet Union by a high-ranking delegation.

Shaykh 'Ali's visit was highlighted by the Soviet press, which they noted that the visit will boost economic cooperation between the two countries.

Nationwide PDPA Congress Meets in Kabul

Najibullah's Address

LD181707 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] Kabul October 18 TASS—Our revolution is neither a proletarian nor a socialist one. Whatever the enemies may say, our party is not a communist one, Najibullah, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, said today. He was addressing here a report to a nation-wide party conference, which opened here, on the party tasks involved in accelerating the process of national reconciliation and some changes in the programme for actions by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The main achievement of the past decade, he continued, is the development of the April revolution. The first genuinely democratic elections have been held over a considerable territory of Afghanistan. The bodies of people's power have been formed. The wish to put an early end to the fratricidal war has brought us to the policy of national reconciliation. Despite the war-time

conditions all the pre-revolutionary economic indices have been topped. The rights won by the people will be sealed in the new constitution.

Not a single key issue in the life of the Afghan society has been resolved militarily. The programme of national peace has gradually formed and shaped. Over the nine months after the extraordinary plenary meeting of the people's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, sixteen hundred villages have gone over to the side of the people's power, and now we are in control of more than a third of all the inhabited villages in the country as well as all the 45 cities, 214 big and small rural districts. The Farah and Nimruz provinces, whose population announced them to be zones of peace, have been freed from extremist gangs. Ninety thousand people have returned home. Thirty thousand rebels have gone over to the side of people's power and 110 thousand members of their families have returned together with them to peaceful life.

Yet Washington and its regional supporters are stepping up the aggression against the Afghan people. Extremist counter-revolutionaries will go to any length in an attempt to foil national reconciliation.

We should determine the contents of the policy of national reconciliation at the new, second stage, the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee said. On its programme is the completion of the formation of the left-wing democratic bloc, the creation of a coalition government and bodies of administration in the provinces, the preservation of the state of ceasefire until January 15, 1988, assistance to the speediest return of refugees home, the adoption of the constitution of Afghanistan, the election of the National Council and the election of the country's president, and other points.

Speaking on the multi-party system, Najibullah noted that the existing parties and organizations and those being created anew may act legally, freely, provided they work for national peace. The process of cooperation and unification with the left-wing democratic parties and patriotic clergy has begun developing actively. The Afghan leadership is in search of a compromise with the other political forces, including the right wing. Contacts are developing with some representatives of the "Alliance of Seven" (the seven big counterrevolutionary groups).

The political creativity of the people gives rise in practice to diverse forms of coalition administration. These are elections of representatives of the opposite side to the local councils; the election of more than 6,000 recent opponents as well as refugees, who returned home, as members of the national reconciliation commissions; the election of former chiefs of bandit elements as leaders of districts and provinces (361 former rebels already work as chairmen and secretaries of the executive committees at all levels); the invitation of the ministers of the former regimes to leading government posts; transition to the side of the state power of the villages and districts with their old forms of administration, but with the observance of the single requirement that they do not come out against the power, etc.

An important disctinctive feature of the new political system, the party leader continued, is its constitutional character, completion of transition from the temporary provisions and norms placed on record in the fundamental principles of the DRA, to a new constitution. It is necessary to bring also the party's internal life into correspondent with the new conditions. Therefore the Central Committee is tabling for consideration by the conference the draft new wording of the rules of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, which was approved by the delegates in the course of the discussions held.

The general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee stressed the need for ensuring public openness. We will have, he said, to fight resolutely against red tape in the party and inside the party machinery.

Speaking about the internationalist soldiers of the limited contingent of the Soviet troops, Najibullah said that they had saved at the daily risk of their lives thousands of Afghan children, women and old people from bloody reprisals. Our country will be eternally grateful to the Soviet people for their assistance in the past and the present in defending and building new Afghanistan. The whole world knows that as soon as the USA and its allies ensure non-interference in the DRA's home affairs, the return home of the internationalist soldiers will be immediately resumed.

The Afghan leadership, he noted, wishes for a dialogue with opposition, the "Alliance of Seven" and other organizations. Over ten months our government has made 14 statements on compromises and concessions. In answer we hear swear-words and see large-scale ideological acts of sabotage, which as a matter of fact, are assuming the scope of a "psychological warfare". The national reconciliation policy advanced by our party has deprived the counterrevolution of its main most mendacious slogans. It is proposed to open in Kabul representations of the main opposition organizations on condition that their leaders express consent in principle with the idea of compromises.

In keeping with the decision of the June plenary meeting of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, the commission of the Political Bureau has completed work on a new wording of the programme for action by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the general secretary continued. The transformations carried out in the country over five years, the party's new policy of national reconciliation have made it necessary to check the programme for actions of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan with life, with the new

objective regularities of social development. As far as the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is concerned, it does not give up and will not give up power, but only gives up monopoly to power, to make it even more representative and broader in its composition.

The party's stand on the issue of the state is, he said, that the character and essence of the Afghan state should stem not from a narrow party approach, but from objective reality. This aim is also served by the definition of Afghanistan as a sovereign, neutral and nonaligned state, which is spelled out in the new wording.

The general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee has raised the question of the convocation of the second congress of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Our party, he stressed, needs a profound and serious programme. We should renew the composition of the Central Committee and of the Political Bureau, equip the party with new strategic guidelines for a perspective. The congress may lay the foundation for the subsequent development of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan as a consolidated vanguard party.

We have achievements, but they can and must be even more substantive, Najibullah said in conclusion. The national reconciliation policy is so far at the beginning of the road. We will have to speed up acceleration.

'Negative Phenomena' Noted

LD181745 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] The second all-party conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], devoted to national reconciliation, opened in Kabul today. (Aleksandr Shkeran), our correspondent in Afghanistan, reports:

[Begin (Shkeran) recording] The PDPA's second all-party conference is taking place at a time when the national reconciliation policy is being implemented. It was announced by the Afghan leadership only 10 months ago, but it has already yielded tangible results. During this period people's power has been restored in 1,600 villages, in all 45 towns, and in 214 major districts and districts [as heard]; 30,000 rebels from 174 groups laid down their arms.

All the same, it is necessary to note that the national reconciliation policy has not yet acquired an irreversible character. The enemies of people's power have stepped up their military and political interference in Afghanistan's affairs. This is precisely why the question of how to establish reliable peace in the country is currently the main question in Afghanistan.

As for the PDPA itself, negative phenomena have also appered within its ranks and within the apparatus of the state. The difficulties of implementing the new policy have caused a certain degree of dismay and pessimism among a certain proportion of the senior personnel and party members. Some of them do not wish to compromise with the opposition, fearing that they will lose their posts.

Fortunately, there are not many such people, but enemies make capital out of such egoistic sentiments, banking on undermining the party's unity and on fanning up factional struggle.

That is precisely why the discussion of the report by Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee on the party's tasks occupies the main place among many other important matters put forward for examination by the conference's delegates.

All the delegates I met today express full support for the program of the conference's work. This is what peasant (Besmellah), delegate of the Badghis Province party organization, told me during a conversation we had: I think that it is a very important conference, says Besmellah, since its aim is to facilitate the establishment of peace in Afghanistan. The national reconciliation policy is a reply to the question of how to put a stop to the fratricidal war and how to prevent Afghans from destroying themselves. The working atmosphere of the conference which opened today shows that the PDPA represents not in words but in deeds a militant organizer and practical guide of implementing the national reconciliation policy, concluded the delegate. [end recording]

Further TV Report

LD190613 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Oct 87

[Mikhail Leshchinskiy video report; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A second all-party conference of the PDPA opened today in Kabul. Even now one can confidently predict that the conference will be highly interesting and in many ways a turning point, the significance of which will extend far beyond the framework of internal party or even national interests. This conclusion is suggested by the experience of recent months, which have seen local party conferences on the most acute and burning problems of PDPA policy and the life of the country. In the history of the party this was an unprecedented example of open and democratic expression of different opinions and viewpoints, from full support of the present course to open rejection of it. However, as a result each one of the 272 conferences adopted decisions supporting the current policy of the party and delegates were elected unanimously to the Kabul conference.

Of course the enemies of Afghanistan stepped up their activity during the open [glasnyy] political discussion. They made strident statements on a split within the PDPA and the failure of the policy of national reconciliation. However, was it not simpler to contemplate the

fact that a party allegedly in such a sorry state could not permit itself broad discussion of its activity? The strength of the party and the people's support for its course are indicated by the very convening of an all-party conference, because that is something that could not be done in previous years, despite many attempts.

Delegates are to discuss and make decisions on some most important issues—progress of the national reconciliation policy, changes in the party's program of action, its regulations, and discussion of the draft constitution.

An exhaustive analysis of the situation in the party and the country was given in the report delivered by Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. Our revolution, he stressed, is not a socialist one, nor is it a proletarian one, and the party is not a communist party. Both the revolution and the policy of national reconciliation which was born of life itself have a national character. In describing the development of this policy the rapporteur noted that negative internal and external factors are slowing it down severely and do not as yet allow one to call this process irreversible. Nonetheless, the report expressed confidence that success will be achieved. Real tasks along the road toward this were defined. For example, a proposal was put forward from the conference rostrum on opening in Kabul offices of the basic opposition organizations and permitting them to issue newspapers.

The PDPA all-party conference is continuing its work.

Moscow TV Reports Foiled Sabotage in Kabul

LD161836 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 16 Oct 87

[from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] A major act of sabotage by the dushmans has been averted in Kabul.

[Begin recording] [A. Petrova identified by screen caption] Barely has the echo of the recent awful explosion at the Haji Yaqub mosque died away—doctors are still struggling to save the lives of those injured—than enemies are preparing newer and newer acts of sabotage. Early this morning, at one of the most populated, central squares of the Afghan capital, a car was abandoned once again. This turned out to be a taxi packed with 110kg of plastic explosive which, according to specialists is equal to almost a tonne of normal explosives. [Video shows shot of a yellow taxi with its doors open and men apparently examining things inside; To the right of screen on the ground may be seen a mass of dough-colored material]

A soldier of the People's Militia showed us where the taxi stopped out of which the driver ran and quickly leapt on to a motor cycle which had been following him. It was impossible to shoot because there were people all around. Located on this square are two ministries—of justice and of finances—the State Bank, the international telegraph and post office, the Kabul hotel, a restaurant and many shops and stalls.

The bomb disposal experts who arrived saw a live home-made clock-detonator. Fifty seconds remained before a catastrophe. They disarmed it and they drove the vehicle to a safe place. Each movement of these courageous people was a deadly risk.

They found chemical detonators, and all this plastic explosive was stowed into the seating and the backs of the seats and under the rug on the floor of the vehicle. There were full tanks of petrol in the trunk.

Criminologists have taken fingerprints from the clock, the steering wheel and a battery bearing the marking "Made in the FRG."

Our people are preparing for an all-party conference, and it is precisely at this moment that the dushmans and all enemies of popular power have stepped up their activity, says the commander of the Kabul People's Militia, General Lieutenant (Sayflor). He says that they want to disrupt the conference, to disturb the normal rhythm of the life of the Afghan capital and to frighten the people, but adds: We have worked out a number of decisive measures, watchfulness has been intensified and this is already having results. [end recording]

Sub-Saharan Africa

Further Reportage on Burkina Faso Coup

Amnesty Declared

LD161216 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Ouagadougou October 16 TASS—The situation in the capital of Burkina Faso was normal today following Thursday's coup d'etat. City streets are busy, although they are being patrolled by the military.

National radio broadcast regular statements by the Coordination Committee of the People's Front which assumed power, and various Committees in Defence of the Revolution, expressing support for the emerging process of renewal.

It was announced that all political prisoners would be released and persons dismissed from work by the previous regime would be reinstated.

Sankara Reported Killed

LD161235 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Paris October 16 TASS—Captain Thomas Sankara, who until yesterday held the post of the president of Burkina Faso, was killed during a shootout between his personal security guards and people's front

units, *France Presse* news agency reports from Ouagadougou referring to informed sources. Eleven security agents were killed and several injured during the exchange of fire.

Leaders Explain Need for Coup

LD172134 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Ouagadougou October 17 TASS—The leader of Burkina Faso, chairman of the Popular Front Blaise Compaore reaffirmed his country's commitment to the old foreign policy. He was talking with foreign diplomats today.

Late in the evening on Friday, a meeting was held in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso, of the leaders of the Popular Front, which came to power, with diplomatic representatives of a number of countries. In the course of the meeting, the leaders of the front reaffirmed that Thomas Sankara, former president of the country, and a number of his closest supporters, had been killed in a shootout. Addressing the meeting, the leaders of the Coup Henri Zongo and Jean-Baptiste Lingani stressed that the methods of the Sankara leadership were notable for eccentricity and immaturity. It became urgently necessary to ensure a change so as to put an end to the inter-political struggle and economic dislocation, it was pointed out at the meeting.

Radio Ouagadougou has been broadcasting reports the whole day today criticising the policy of the government overthrown on Thursday. The latter is, in particular, accused of the tensions in relations with the neighbour countries.

A calm situation remains in the country's capital. The streets of the city look busy. But the country's land and air borders remain closed. The dusk to dawn curfew remains in effect.

Improved USSR Ties Sought

LD181340 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] Ouagadougou October 18 TASS—The situation in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso, is gradually returning to normal following the state coup on October 15. The night curfew is still in force and the country's land and sea borders are closed.

Captain Blaise Compaire, the new head of Burkina Faso and chairman of the People's Front, reaffirmed at a meeting with diplomatic representatives his country's commitment to its former foreign policy. Receiving the USSR charge d'affaires ad interim in Burkina Faso, he also stated that the new leadership intended to continue develop all-round relations with the Soviet Union.

Representatives of the People's Front pointed out that the coup aimed to put an end to political infighting and economic desolation.

CPSU Delegation Returns From Angola 8 Oct

PM161047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by G. C. Shirshin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Tuva CPSU Obkom, returned to Moscow 8 October from Angola.

Ugandan Foreign Minister on USSR Ties

PM161041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent report: "On the Principles of Mutual Respect"]

[Text] Kampala, 12 Oct—The friendly ties between the USSR and Uganda, initiated 25 years ago with the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries, have always been founded on the principles of sovereignty, equality, and mutual respect, Ibrahim Mukiibi, minister of foreign affairs, stated here.

Over the last 25 years the Soviet Union has offered our country help in various spheres, he said in an interview with TASS correspondent Igor Kolganov. A cotton-weaving plant in Lira and an agricultural mechanization college in Butizeme [name as published] have been built with USSR technical assistance. Soviet teachers and doctors have earned a good reputation in Uganda. Many Ugandans, including myself, were educated in the USSR. Looking to the future, we await the further strengthening of bilateral cooperation, which will serve to benefit both our countries' peoples.

In the 70 years since the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet people have achieved tremendous successes, I. Mukiibi stressed. Restructuring is now under way in your country, the purpose of which is to boost the people's prosperity. We are grateful to Soviet people that they are not characterized by a feeling of egoism, and that they always share their achievements with other peoples, especially the peoples of developing countries. We think that we, as a young state, can learn a great deal from the Soviet people.

The Government of Uganda, the minister indicated, is endeavoring to guarantee citizens strict observance of human rights, the first of which is the right to life. We think that in a nuclear war, if it occurs, everyone will perish irrespective of what camp he or she belongs to. That is why we support efforts designed to prevent nuclear war and welcome initiatives intended to defend and preserve life on earth. Moreover, the elimination of tension between East and West would help to reduce the

colossal expenditure on arms production, and the subsequent money released could be used for development purposes in developing countries.

East Europe

Gorbachev Meets With Bulgaria's Zhivkov

LD161827 Moscow TASS in English
1806 GMT16 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 16 TASS—General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev met today in the Kremlin with general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov.

During the conversation there was an exchange of information on the course of the restructuring drives conducted in the two fraternal countries. Questions of the further development of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation were discussed.

Mikhail Gorbachev noted that after the January and June plenary meetings of the Central Committee the restructuring had entered a new stage. Work is conducted in two decisive directions: the cardinal reform in the economy and further democratisation. We realize that it is impossible to achieve everything at one go. Great efforts, vast persistent work will be required. Definite stages will be passed. We shall be conducting our affairs in such a way that the tactic of implementing the restructuring should not exert a negative effect on its very strategy. It is important that a moral and political atmosphere which promotes the restructuring has now been created. The people is rallied solidly behind the restructuring and is determined to carry it through.

The history of the Soviet Union from the October Revolution to the present shows patently that all our gains in the economy, in the social sphere, culture and other areas have been achieved due to the fact that socialism opened the road for social creativity of the masses.

At the same time this experience shows another thing, that the main reason behind failings which brought about certain problems and difficulties was underestimation of real socialist democracy which makes the man true master. This is why the CPSU now attaches the priority importance to the development of democracy so that working people should feel deeply engaged in all the undertakings implemented by work collectives, by the state. This is promoted by glasnost, electiveness, the introduction of full cost-accounting.

The characteristic feature of the present is that the reorganisation is now permeating all sections of society. And much depends in this on how party organisations will be working.

The restructuring has been started on the initiative of the party which has formulated this policy and is guiding the people along the chosen road. The party is the motor and guarantor of the restructuring. Only it alone can work out the strategy and tactic of our development on a scientific basis, determine the personnel policy, conduct the ideological work. At the same time the creation of a new mechanism of the management of the national economy makes it possible to relieve party bodies of purely economic, managerial functions, uncharacteristic of it. This is also one of the aspects of the restructuring.

We are interested in how our Bulgarian friends are implementing the restructuring in their country. We feel the shoulder of a reliable friend. The restructuring gives a chance to you and to us to achieve a qualitatively new level of the social and economic development. But this also enhances mutual responsibility for the successes of the undertaking. It is important that the restructuring should promote the further development and strengthening of socialism, our all-round cooperation.

The Soviet Union, Gorbachev pointed out, regards fraternal friendship with Bulgaria as one of the major gains of our peoples, and intends to continue doing everything possible to strengthen and promote it further.

The Bulgarian communists, all Bulgarian people, said Zhivkov, wholeheartedly welcome and fully back the restructuring drive now under way in the fraternal Soviet Union. It is of principled importance not only for the Soviet people, but also for the destinies of the peoples in the socialist countries and all of mankind. The BCP also came to the conclusion that the country's further advancement along the path of socialism calls for drastic change, for restructuring.

Zhivkov described the party's activity on implementing decisions of the July Plenum of the BCP Central Committee, the essence and content of the reform of bodies of state authority, the economic mechanism, the country's administrative and territorial division, and so on. He emphasized that the success of the drastic changes, now under way and planned, in the political, economic and other structures of society on the basis of principles of socialist self-government is unthinkable without consolidating the leading and guiding role of the BCP as the people's political vanguard.

Gorbachev and Zhivkov noted principled coincidence of the goals and tasks of restructuring in the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, although they have specific features—in scope and pace of transformation, in forms and methods of achieving this transformation.

The unanimous view was stressed that comradely, frank relations between the CPSU and the BCP, between the USSR and Bulgaria at the current crucial period are especially important. But parties attach prime importance to this factor.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding characteristic of Soviet-Bulgarian relations.

Zhivkov Departs

LD162251 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, today left Moscow for home. He had been in our country on a brief working visit. At the airport he was seen off by Comrades Ligachev and Medvedev and senior functionaries of the CPSU Central Committee. Pankov, Bulgaria's ambassador to the USSR, was among those seeing him off.

Gerle Meets on Nuclear Power Cooperation

LD092352 Prague Television Service in Czech 2100 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Czechoslovak and Soviet specialists are working jointly on a trial polygon on which an automated technological process control system, to be used for the first time in the CEMA countries at the Mochovce nuclear power plant, is tested. The system, produced entirely from parts and components from the socialist countries, is an important element in ensuring the safe operation of nuclear power plants. All its important parts are activated and tested at the polygon. The manner in which Czechoslovak and Soviet specialists coordinate their activities has raised mutual cooperation to a new level of quality. This was noted today by Ladislav Gerle, federal vice premier, and Ivan Stepanovich Silyaev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who as heads of the delegations composed of specialists had talks in Kiev about further tasks in developing both countries' nuclear programs.

West Europe

Shevardnadze Meets Swiss Foreign Official

LD171535 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 17 October. (TASS)—Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo , USSR minister of Foreign affairs, today received for consultations at the USSR Foreign Ministry, Edouard Brunner, secretary of state at the Swiss Foreign Ministry, who is in the USSR.

Touched upon during the conversation were questions of Soviet-Swiss relations and also a number of topical international problems concerning among other things, the all-European process and implementation of the agreement in principle between the USSR and United States on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles.

Soviet Attitude Changes Noted

LD181053 Bern International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] The state secretary in the Swiss Foreign Ministry, Mr Brunner, has met the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Shevardnadze, in Moscow. No details of their meeting have been released, but the Swiss news agency ATS quoted Mr Brunner as saying that he had noticed changes in Soviet attitudes. He said the Soviet Union now accorded greater importance to international organizations and was prepared to talk openly about issues such as Afghanistan. He also said the Soviet attitude to human rights had become more constructive and the Soviet authorities attached great importance to an international human rights conference they want to hold in Moscow. Mr Brunner will hold talks on Monday on bilateral matters, including Soviet compensation for losses suffered by Swiss farmers as a result of the Chernobyl disaster.

Swedish Book 'Denigrates' Soviet Relations

LD161351 Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Stockholm October 16 TASS—TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

The book "Attack on Sweden" brought out here is undoubtedly a perfect example of political abracadabra. It asserts in full earnest that a mortal threat of Soviet invasion is looming large over Sweden. The book gives a horrifying description of Sweden's capture by Soviet soldiers transported by ferries across the Baltic Sea, of an assault by Soviet troops of the building of the Swedish TV and Radio broadcasting station, the Foreign Ministry, the Royal Palace. Soviet troops are allegedly guided towards strategic targets by Soviet agents smuggled to Sweden in the 50s. Since that time they have turned into Swedes and managed to occupy executive posts in the state apparatus through their remarkable smartness and enterprise.

There is no need to further retell all the absurdities contained in this lampoon publicized as 'fiction'. However, it is noteworthy that the author of the book prefered to remain anonymous and used his pen-name obviously not because of his modesty, but because it is easier this way to denigrate the neighbouring country disregarding basic decency.

In this case one can only sympathize with Swedish readers. As for some local journlists, one could advise them that if they really claim to be impartial, they should rather supply truthful information to the public about the present-day crucial period in the life of the Soviet Union, about its peace initiatives which are enjoying ever greater support on the part of the nations throughout the world. One should beware of unscrupulous journalists like the author of the new anti-Soviet lampoon and not of the non-existent "Russian invaders."

The main concern of journalists of this kind is to enrich themselves through high fees and not to uphold Sweden's security. The editors of the newspaper *Aftonbladet* should also bear this in mind because it published, probably in search of a sensation, a favourable review of the book whose falseness and maliciousness are clear to all.

Swedes Stage Protest Against U.S. Warships

LD172104 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Stockholm October 17 TASS—By TASS Correspondent Taras Lariokhin:

Protest demonstrations have continued in the Swedish capital for the second day today against the call of the two U.S. Warships *Hayler* and *Aubrey Fitch* into the Stockholm harbour, where they arrived after participating in the NATO naval exercises.

Hundreds of representatives of the public, various organizations of peace champions and a number of political parties have again gathered on the central wharf of the capital demanding from the American visitors that they give firm guarantees that they do not have nuclear weapons on board. The demonstrators are indignant that the command of these ships is disregarding these demands, which look particularly sound against the background of the fact that according to the information which the Swedish peace champions have, the *Hayler* carries nuclear warheads in her holds.

It was stressed at a rally that it is absolutely necessary that such guarantees be granted, since according to the Swedish laws there cannot and shall not be nuclear weapons in the Country's territory. As Lars Werner, chairman of the Left Party Communists of Sweden, said, the authorities should not grant permission to the calls by foreign warships, whose commanders refuse to confirm the absence of nuclear weapons on their board. Such a proposal has already been made by the Left Party Communists group in Riksdag (Parliament) earlier.

It is an open secret that most of the U.S. ships plying in the waters of the European North carry nuclear weapons, the TASS correspondent was told by Jan Vogel, an activist of the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Committee. The NATO and U.S. strategists are motivating its presence by the need for, allegedly, countering the so-called "Soviet threat". Yet this is an entirely hypocritical stand. This is seen, in particular, from the Soviet Union's fresh initiatives aimed at turning the European North into a nuclear-free zone, into a region of peace and security.

Supreme Soviet Delegation Leaves for Norway

PM161015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the Storting"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by G.M. Voskanyan, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow 12 October for Oslo on an official visit at the invitation of the Norwegian Storting.

The delegation includes deputies Y. M. Volmer, A. I. Kornienko, V. M. Mishin, and R. V. Pempite.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by G. S. Tarazevich, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

O. Bucher Johannessen, Norwegian ambassador to the Soviet Union, was among the send-off party.

Ends Visit 17 Oct

LD172008 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Oslo October 17 TASS—A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Grant Voskanyan, deputy president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has ended its official visit to Norway. It stayed there for a week at the invitation of Stortinget (parliament).

Soviet parliamentarians met with Josef Benkow, president of Stortinget, a group of parliamentarians, Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway and Minister of Foreign Affairs Thorvald Stoltenberg and had talks with them. The exchange of views at the talks confirmed the identity of their stands on such problems as the ensuring of European and regional security, cooperation of countries in the sphere of environmental protection and humanitarian exchange.

In this connection the Soviet delegation dwelt on the initiatives put forward by the USSR in the sphere of disarmament and the creation of a climate of confidence in interstate relations, including in the north of Europe.

According to participants in the talks, they were of a businesslike and open character. The sides were unanimous in their opinion that bilateral relations between the USSR and Norway were developing in a positive direction. They spoke out in favour of their further expansion, including parliamentary ties.

The Soviet delegation left for home today.

News Conference Examines USSR-Finnish Venture

LD170327 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 16 TASS—A press conference was held today in the press centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Its topic was the starting of the first Soviet-Finnish joint venture on Soviet territory in the sphere of foreign tourism, Infa-Hotel.

Igor Konovalov, chairman of the board of Soviet Intourist, said that the venture had become possible thanks to a stable nature and a dynamic development of the good neighbourly relations and a climate of confidence

between the two countries. He recalled that Finland had held the first place among Western countries for several decades both by the volume of reciprocal trade and by the number of tourists coming to the USSR (the figure for 1986 was 350,000).

Antti Potila, chairman of the board of directors of Finnair, said: "We are beginning with optimism the cooperation which is based on mutual trust and benefit".

The rebuilding of the Berlin Hotel in the centre of Moscow starting this year will become the first project to be realized by the new firm created jointly by Intourist and the joint-stock company Finnair. The partners want it to become an example of a rational use of resources with priority being given to the quality of service.

Participants in the project took into account that the building is situated in a historic, protected zone of Moscow. Its initial interior and facade were preserved. The Sipad firm of Yugoslavia was invited to take part in the restoration of the building. It will recreate the style and the interior of a hotel typical of the beginning of the current century. The Berlin Hotel will be fitted out with the most up-to-date equipment.

Tolkunov on EEC, European Parliament Meetings
LD161542 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0710 GMT 16 Oct 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] At the invitation of the socialist group of the European Parliament a delegation of the USSR Parliamentary Group and the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation led by Comrade Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has visited Brussels and Strausbourg.

In the week 14 such meetings and talks took place, including a meeting with the leadership of EEC Commissions. [video shows meeting in progress) This first dialogue at such a high level can be assessed as very fruitful. In the spirit of the policy of glasnost our delegation summed up the USSR's approach to international problems and reported how the revolutionary changes are being implemented in our country, how the restructuring of the economy and the social sphere is progressing, what measures are being adopted for a broader democratization.

The attention of the West European partners, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed at a press conference, was drawn in particular to the large-scale peace initiatives of the USSR aimed at the safeguarding of nuclear disarmament, reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces, creation of a comprehensive system of international security, establishment of mutually advantageous cooperation between states, and establishment of relations of trust between them. Comrade Tolkunov noted that no differences in view and beliefs must hinder the active and preliminary dialogue on these vital issues.

London Daily Cited on Blowpipes for Dushmans
PM161553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Krivopalov dispatch: "Britain: Who Directs the Blowpipe"]

[Text] London—*The Times* of London responded to the latest announcement of the destruction of another Afghan transport plane, shot down by dushmans. The newspaper accompanied its materials with data about other similar "operations" carried out by counterrevolutionary gangs, but it did not express any emotion, particularly indignation at the death of innocent people.

Accompanying the article there is a photograph of a dushman and on his shoulder a portable Stinger missile of U.S. manufacture. Next to him another missile—an English Blowpipe.

Until recently official London made every attempt to deny its involvement in supplying the dushmans with Blowpipes, which, incidentally, are manufactured by the Belfast firm Shorts, acting under strict state control. However, serious revelations followed that put the gentlemen from government offices in an extremely awkward position. The newspaper *The Independent* even carried out an entire investigation in connection with this British assistance to counterrevolutionary terrorists.

According to claims that appeared in the press, the Blowpipes were delivered straight from the factory to Aldergrove Airport near Belfast. The first landing was at an RAF base on Cyprus. Their destination thereafter is unknown. Most probably, the newspaper wrote, "one of the Persian Gulf states." But then, evidently, by other means of transport and secret bandit paths to Afghanistan.

Talking about the use of Blowpipes, specialists have pointed out that they cannot strike a modern combat aircraft yet they are perfectly suitable for hitting such aerial targets as transport and passenger "slow movers." Bloody experience confirms the accuracy of these conclusions.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe has repeatedly had to make excuses apropos the deliveries of British weapons to the dushmans. But did he not say during his visit to the dushman base in Peshawar in April 1986 that "the time has come to act and not just to talk?"

Now, on the basis of information appearing in the London press, it can be considered confirmed that a secret operation involving the Blowpipes was devised jointly by the special services of the United States and

England. The name of a British "expert" who has maintained very close relations with dushman leaders for a long time is being cited. He is Peter Preece [last name as published]. He is, they write, a prominent official in MI6, the British intelligence service. From 1982 to 1985 he worked in Pakistan under diplomatic cover. It was Preece, they claim, who organized the meeting at 10 Downing Street, to which Abdul Hak, one of the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolution, addressed a request for aid last year. Mrs Thatcher gave the dushman leader a cordial reception then.

This reception by official London was accorded to another of the terrorists' chiefs—Younis Khalis, leader of the Afghan "Islamic Party." As *The Independent* testifies, he received assurances that the deliveries of Blowpipes would be implemented in the "requisite quantities." Khalis is also one of Mr Preece's proteges.

Now this career intelligence officer's opportunities to sell Blowpipes have become even greater. He is now not so much an intermediary in the trade in lethal missiles as its coordinator. Whereas previously the press here reported that after his return to London from Pakistan this "master of secret actions" received an important post in the British Joint Intelligence Committee, they are now talking about his new ascent. He is now directly attached to the prime minister's offices. Whatever may have happened, the fact remains that the British Government has a direct connection with the sale of antiaircraft missiles to the Afghan dushmans.

Telebridge Links Cosmonauts, French Scientists

LD172247 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Late in the evening of 16 October a telebridge took place with the crew of the *Mir* orbiting space station. It was organized by USSR Glavkosmos. Participating in it were Yuriy Romanenko, Aleksandr Aleksandrov and a group of Soviet and French Scientists. With the assistance of the Flight Control Center, USSR Central Television and French Television, the Taymrys told of their work in orbit, showed their space home and answered numerous questions. Participants in the scientists' meeting, taking place on the initiative of the French Communist Party in Fontenaix-sous-Bois near Paris, were at the French end of the Telebridge. During the dialogue there was talk of the need for an exclusively peaceful development of near-earth space, of expanding cooperation between the USSR and France in this sphere.

Genscher Sees 'Good Chances' for Agreement

LD181346 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] Bonn October 18 TASS — Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, said that there were good chances for the treaty on elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles to be signed at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting before the end of this year. He made this remark in an interview with the newspaper *Welt Am Sonntag*.

He was quoted as saying that an agreement to ban and eliminate chemical weapons would have an important place in the process of disarmament. The participants in the talks were close to reaching mutual understanding in that area. The consensus on that question, the minister continued, was possible within the next few months.

FRG Poll Cited on Growing Trust in USSR

LD182028 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT z18 Oct 87

[Text] Bonn October 18 TASS—The citizens of the FRG display a growing trust in the policy pursued by the USSR. They wish for a further development of Soviet-West German relations. This is seen from the results of the recent public opinion polls in that country.

According to the returns of the Emnid public opinion poll, which were issued today, the pollees ranked the Soviet Union first on the list of the countries with which they would wish to have closer relations, and edged the USA down to the second place. Ninety-one percent of the pollees declared in favour of the development of relations with the USSR. Since may this year the Soviet indices have gone seven points up—an unprecedented case throughout all the 18 years of that type of public opinion, the experts of the institute said, commenting on the fact.

The considerable growth in the trust in the USSR is a result of a constructive soviet policy in the field of disarmament, which brought about a breakthrough at the talks on medium-range and shorter-range missiles, said experts of the Mannheim group for the study of the public opinion poll, who recently carried out a poll at the request of the ZDF TV programme recently. Seventy-six per cent of the pollees said that the Soviet leadership's policy is trustworthy, in their view. Yet in May, the sponsors of the poll said, this was the viewpoint only of a half of the pollees.

Rust's Cessna Flown Out of Soviet Union

LD181653 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1639 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 18 Oct (TASS)—Today at 1400 the Cessna-172 crossed the USSR state border on its way back to the FRG. As everyone knows FRG citizen Mathias Rust illegally violated the USSR borders in this sports plane and landed near Red Square [ryadom s krasnoy ploshchadyuy). For this crime the visitor has been sentenced to 4 years' deprivation of liberty.

In line with the accord, today at 0751 the plane left Sheremetyevo Airport in Moscow. Soviet experts had prepared and tested the monoplane. Together with the

Soviet navigator Izmaylov, FRG pilot Hollnagel directed the Cessna plane along the Moscow-Riga-Ronne route. At 1725 the plane landed in Ronne.

Pilot Thanks Embassys

LD180804 Hamburg DPA in German 0722 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow (DPA)—The aircraft in which light aircraft pilot Mathias Rust from Wedel flew to the Soviet Union, took off from Moscow Sunday morning and headed for the Federal Republic. The Cessna, with Hamburg pilot Wilhelm Hollnagel and a Soviet navigator on board, took off 50 minutes late at 0550 from Sheremetyevo Airport. There was thick fog at Moscow when the aircraft left.

According to Hollnagel, the aircraft will make two stopovers. One overnight stay is also planned. The 45-year-old pilot, who is flying the Cessna on behalf of the "Aeroclub Hamburg Motorflug", said nothing concerning the exact itinerary. Arrival at Hamburg is scheduled for 1500 Monday. Hollnagel says an official letter was brought to Moscow for the Soviet side, thanking them for the assistance shown, in the name of the Hamburg Aeroclub. The letter, he said, will be made public on his return to Hamburg.

Hollnagel thanked the Embassy of the Federal Republic for its efforts, "without which adherence to the time scales as set "would not have been possible". The aircraft has been standing in a Soviet hangar since 19-year-old Mathias Rust's landing at the end of May. According to Hollnagel, it is in good technical order. The pilot conducted a test flight Saturday. The USSR Supreme Court sentenced Rust to 4 years' labor camp at the beginning of September, stipulating that the aircraft should be returned to its owners, the Hamburg Aeroclub.

Nomination of UNESCO Director General Reported

LD180614 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] Paris October 18 TASS—Spain's former minister of education and science, Federico Mayor, has won nomination to the poost of UNESCO director general. He received 30 out of 50 votes at the executive board of this organisation.

Latin America & Caribbean

Cuba's Rodriguez Sees Gorbachev, Ryzhkov

FL142246 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2132 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today conveyed warm greetings to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro when he met in Moscow with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba. Ryzhkov and the Cuban leader, who headed our country's delegation to the 43d CEMA session, discussed matters related to bilateral relations.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and the heads of the other delegations attending the CEMA session were received by CPSU Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev. Referring to that meeting, the Cuban leader stated that the deep changes taking place in each one of the socialist countries were made evident at that time and unity among CEMA member countries was confirmed.

Chernavin Sees Off Cuban Counterpart

PM161053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Oct 87 Single Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] Rear Admiral Pedro M. Perez Betancourt, commander of the Revolutionary Navy and vice minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, who was in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister, left Moscow 11 October.

P.M.P. Betancourt was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin and other Soviet admirals and officers.

The send-off party included R.F. Mirabal Fernandez, Cuban charge d'affaires as interim in the USSR, and Colonel R. Marrero Gomez, army, navy, and air force attache at the Cuban Embassy in the Soviet Union.

'Assassination' of Colombian Denounced

LD180729 Moscow TASS in English 0709 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] Prague October 18 TASS—The World Federation of Trade Unions has issued a statement here, denouncing the assassination of Jaime Pardo Leal, chairman of the Patriotic Union of Colombia and a trade union leader.

The crime by reactionaries, it said, was an indication that the criminal wave of terror and repression in the country had reached its climax and that reactionary elements in the army and the government were eager by all means to suppress popular aspirations for democracy and perpetuate the rule of terror.

The federation expressed unreserved solidarity with and support for Colombian trade unions and all working people in their opposition to violence and terror and their campaign for democratic freedoms.

Ortega Comments on Amnesty for Contras
LD161914 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Managua October 16 TASS—Contra leaders can return to Nicaragua only if they cease armed struggle and use the amnesty proclaimed in the Republic, President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua has pointed out.

In a brief talk with journalists he commented on the Somozista leaders' propaganda statement that they were going to come to Nicaragua in company with American congressmen.

"If the contra leaders refuse to take advantage of the amnesty, they will be sent to prison to serve terms for their crimes against the Nicaraguan people as soon as they set foot on our soil, even if they are accompanied by American congressmen," Ortega emphasized.

Political & Social

Government Resolution on Architecture

PM161530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 87 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On the Further Development of Soviet Architecture and City Planning."

The resolution notes that the development of Soviet architecture and city planning is of great significance in the implementation of the socioeconomic policy elaborated by the 27th party congress. Architecture has a constant influence on public awareness and is an effective tool in the moral and aesthetic education of the people.

In the years of Soviet power many brilliant works of architecture have been created in the country, and the best of them have found a place in the treasurehouse of national and world art.

At the same time in recent decades negative trends were manifested in the sphere of architecture and city planning. The design [zastroyka] of many cities, settlements, and villages was inexpressive and monotonous. Their planning and design take insufficient account of local conditions and make poor use of landscape architecture and monumental and decorative art, as well as the very rich architectural heritage of the peoples of the Soviet Union. There are major errors in architectural science and the training of architecture cadres.

Questions of the development of architecture and city planning are particularly urgent in the context of the steep increase in the volume of housing and sociocultural construction to tackle the program put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress for the speediest satisfaction of Soviet people's requirements for housing and all forms of public services.

Union republic Councils of Ministers and party, soviet, and economic organs are instructed to ensure a radical improvement in city planning and architecture and the implementation of the construction of facilities taking into account the need fully to satisfy the population's social needs and to create the most favorable possible conditions for Soviet people's work, daily life, and leisure.

With a view to strengthening leadership of the further development of architecture and city planning, it is deemed necessary to convert the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture under the USSR Gosstroy into a State Committee for Architecture and City Planning under the USSR Gosstroy (Goskomarkhitektura), and to set up an integrated system of union-republican organs for the management of architecture, with this committee at its head.

It is laid down that the USSR Gosstroy and the Goskomarkhitektura exercise state leadership and monitoring in the sphere of architecture and city planning and are responsible for their development and their qualitative standard, as well as for ensuring scientific and technical progress in this sphere. The task is set of achieving the creation of expressive architectural ensembles in public centers and complexes of buildings, preventing monotony in mass planning work, ensuring that new construction is well integrated with existing structures and architectural monuments, and making use of national traditions and methods, landscape architecture, and the fusion of architecture and monumental art. To this end active use is to be made of the potential of prefabricated housing construction, including the monolithic type, and also local construction materials, and wider use is to be made of facing materials of natural stone.

Measures are envisaged for the drawing up of regional city planning programs ensuring the interlinked development of the production, social, utilities, and transportation infrastructure of republics, krays, oblasts, cities, settlements, and villages, with the rational utilization of land resources and the observance of ecological requirements. There must also be timely elaboration of draft rayon plans, general plans for settlements, and other city planning documentation and systematic monitoring of its implementation, as well as the comprehensive design of housing districts and developments.

Instructions are given on preserving in every way and ensuring the fullest utilization of our very rich architectural heritage, including the comprehensive reconstruction of historic districts, the restoration of buildings of architectural and cultural value, and the modernization and capital repair of existing buildings.

It is deemed necessary to develop competitions for the design of housing districts, architectural ensembles, buildings, and structures. Open competitions for drawing outline plans are to be held by the Goskomarkhitektura, USSR ministries and departments, union republic Councils of Ministers, and local soviet ispolkoms, with the participation of the USSR Architects' Union and its creative organizations.

With a view to ensuring greater diversity in architectural solutions in designs for apartment blocks and mass public buildings and the observance of the city planning requirements of different regions of the country, it is planned to expand individual design work and restructure the existing system of organizing standard designs so as to decentralize it.

A number of provisions of the resolution are aimed at increasing the role of architects, the authors of designs, and stepping up their responsibility for the architectural standard of buildings, as well as stepping up moral and material incentives for the work of planners, including the switching of design organizations onto full economic accountability on the basis of self-capitalization, self-financing, and collective forms of labor organization and payment.

It is planned to set up on the country's territory a system of republican and local architecture and city planning organs which will carry out their work in close collaboration with the Goskomarkhitektura. The rights of the chief architects of krays, oblasts, and cities are to be widened substantially as regards their adoption of decisions on questions connected with the design and construction of projects on the territories concerned.

In housing, civil, and industrial design organizations the posts of chief architects of the organizations are to be established, at the level of deputy director or deputy chief engineer. Measures are also envisaged to ensure that workers with higher architectural education are appointed consistently to all architects' posts.

It is planned to expand fundamental research in the sphere of the theory, history, and long-term problems of Soviet architecture, and also to implement measures to ensure the formation of an all-union chief center for fundamental scientific research in the sphere of architecture and city planning. It is deemed expedient to set up in Moscow under the Goskomarkhitektura an all-union scientific research institute of the theory of architecture and city planning, with branches in the cities of Leningrad, Kiev, Tashkent, Tbilisi, Novosibirsk, and a number of other cities. Measures are outlined for improving the labor remuneration conditions for workers at scientific research and design organizations, and also for strengthening their material and technical base.

The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Gosstroy, and the Goskomarkhitektura, with the participation of the USSR Architects' Union, are instructed to ensure the restructuring of architectural education in the country in the light of the demands of the further development of Soviet architecture and city planning, and to elaborate and implement measures to expand the number of architects graduating, in line with the need for them in sectors of the national economy, and also to improve their qualifications.

The proposal of the RSFSR Council of Ministers on organizing architecture institutes in 1988-1990 in the cities of Leningrad, Rostov-na-Donu, Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, and Khabarovsk on the basis of the architecture faculties of construction VUZ's was adopted. Measures were outlined for strengthening the material base of the Moscow Architecture Institute. By way of an experiment, it is planned to organize in Novosibirsk an architectural scientific research, design, and educational center.

The USSR Architects' Union, union republican Architects' Unions, and their local organizations are instructed to step up work to improve the creative skill of Soviet architects, promote their mastery of the architectural heritage and the leading achievements of modern national and world practice, and ensure the attainment of the highest creative results. It is recommended that they organize their work on the basis of the all-around expansion of glasnost, the development of architectural criticism, and the holding of competitions, exhibitions, discussions, and meetings with labor collectives and other creative unions and public organizations.

The resolution provides for a series of measures to expand glasnost and improve information and propaganda in the sphere of architecture and city planning. They include the weekly publication of a supplement to *Stroitelnaya Gazeta* entitled *Arkhitektura*, the formation of the "Arkhitektura" publishing house under the Goskomarkhitektura and the USSR Academy of Arts, and the publication of a quarterly information bulletin of the USSR Architects' Union.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that Soviet architects, construction workers, and planners, continuing the best traditions of multinational Soviet architecture, will make every effort to create modern housing and public buildings and complexes and industrial and agricultural facilities worthy of our era.

Yeltsin Addresses Propaganda Workers

PM121849 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "To Be Commissars of Restructuring"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] On the eve of All-Union Propaganda Worker's Day, Moscow's propaganda workers had their traditional meeting with gorkom secretaries at the Moscow Gorkom and Obkom Political Enlightenment House. The participants were addressed by Moscow Gorkom First Secretary B.N. Yeltsin, who replied to their numerous questions.

A frank conversation took place on a range of problems concerning the progress of restructuring in Moscow. The changes which have taken place since last year's meeting were critically analyzed. Pointed questions were raised about the city's economy, the services sphere, the development of transport, trade, and health services, and the solution of housing problems. Briefly speaking, the discussion touched upon the spheres of life in which

changes are most eagerly awaited, and the position and role of propaganda workers in the solution of urgent tasks were defined. [passage omitted]

Yeltsin Chairs People's Control Discussion
PM131719 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 87 pp 1-2

[N. Polezhayeva article: "More Scope and Initiative"]

[Excerpt] The progress of restructuring in people's control organs has been examined at the city's people's control committee [no date specified]. The analysis was chaired by B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. [passage omitted]

Yeltsin Chairs Moscow Party Group Session
PM131951 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 87 p 1

[Unattributed report under general heading "Second Session of the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies, 20th Convocation": "In the Moscow City Soviet Party Group"]

[Text] A routine session of the Moscow City Soviet party group was held 3 October in advance of the session of the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies, which heard a report by Communist Deputy Ye.I. Bystrov, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom and chairman of the City Planning Commission, on progress in drawing up the plan for Moscow's comprehensive economic and social development in 1988 and the plan's compliance with approved comprehensive programs.

Following an active discussion, the Moscow City Soviet party group noted that the draft plan is basically in line with the 5-year plan targets and the targeted comprehensive programs for the development of the city's national economic sectors in 1986-1990, and with the directives of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom 8 August 1987 Plenum, and that it should be elaborated in greater detail and more democratically.

The draft's indicators are geared toward unconditional fulfillment of targets for the 5-year plan's first 3 years as regards growth of industrial production volume and labor productivity, and of the Comprehensive Program for Consumer Goods Production and Development of the Services Sphere. Measures were laid down for the implementation of voters' instructions.

It was noted that the role of the Moscow City Planning Commission and its responsibility for the city's balanced development are significantly greater in the conditions of dynamic transition by the capital's enterprises to new conditions of economic management.

At the same time, it was emphasized that additional work has to be done on the draft plan to bring it strictly in line with the Moscow City Soviet's decisions and the targeted comprehensive programs. Any deviations from program targets are impermissible as regards the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the reconstruction and re-equipping of enterprises, the production of light industry output, and the development of the construction industry's and passenger transport's own production base.

The party group backed a proposal to request the USSR Gosplan to examine the question of possibly increasing the 1988 plan for volume of industrial output by 0.5 percent with a view to creating conditions to obtain additional funds for social needs.

The party group instructed Deputy Ye.I. Bystrov and the City Planning Commission to complete the preparation of the draft plan by 15 October, giving particular attention in this work to the balance between plan and resources, the fuller involvement of labor collectives and Muscovites in the accelerated implementation of social tasks, the implementation of the city center's reconstruction, and the development of health care, housing, and municipal services.

Instructions were issued that the additional work on the draft should involve broader participation by deputies from Moscow's city soviet and rayon soviets.

Proposals on cadres questions were also examined. The plan for the work of the Moscow City Soviet party group in the last quarter of 1987 and in 1988 was adopted.

The meeting was chaired by B.N. Yeltsin, chairman of the party group and first secretary of the CPSU Gorkom.

Solovyev Attends Exhibition Opening
LD041444 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Today the ceremonial opening took place of the new museum exhibition on the revolution cruiser *Avrora*. [passage omitted]

The meeting devoted to the opening of the new museum exhibition on the cruiser *Avrora* was attended by Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

Solovyev Addresses Leningrad Propagandists
PM130917 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 87 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Frontline Detachment of Restructuring. Propaganda Workers' Day Held in Leningrad and Oblast Yesterday"]

[Excerpt] The innovative nature, large scale, and complexity of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress demand of us all intensive labor, firm ideological conviction, and energetic actions to implement the ideals of

Communism. The greater each working person's awareness and the deeper the foundations of his world outlook, the more successfully will restructuring progress. This is why the role to be played by the political and economic education system is particularly great in activating the human factor and combining party policy with the creativity of the masses.

Yesterday, on Propaganda Workers' Day which falls on the eve of the new academic year, members of the CPSU Obkom Bureau held meetings with propaganda workers who are entrusted with the responsible duty of taking the party's living words to the masses in the year of the Great October's 70th anniversary.

Flowers were laid at the V.I. Lenin Monument at the Smolnyy, and the participants toured the leader's Memorial Museum in the historical building.

Opening the meeting in the Smolnyy, Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, stressed that the fundamental restructuring of all spheres of life that is under way throughout the country is a direct continuation of the cause of the revolution. It demands maximum responsibility and dedication of every Soviet person and his active involvement in creative and constructive work for the benefit of society, and this depends largely on our ideological vanguard.

Leningrad's propaganda workers, who number 74,000, constitute the frontline detachment of restructuring. They have to renew the content of political and economic education and consolidate its links with life. It is necessary to make full use of the ideological wealth contained in the CPSU Program, the materials of the 27th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums, and other party documents to shape the audience's comprehensive dialectical-materialist world outlook and boost its labor activeness.

A lively and frank exchange of opinions took place. Yu.F. Solovyev replied to questions asked by propaganda workers.

Following a decision by the CPSU Obkom, the best propaganda workers in the Leningrad party organization were awarded Lenin Certificates of Honor. Yu.F. Solovyev presented these awards and wished them new successes in ideological work. [passage omitted]

Solovyev Meets With Diplomats in Leningrad

PM131921 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 87 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Meeting with Ambassadors of Foreign States"]

[Text] On the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October, the USSR Foreign Ministry organized a trip to our city for heads of foreign countries' embassies accredited in the Soviet Union. Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, met them in the Smolnyy yesterday.

During the conversation he emphasized that the city on the Neva was the cradle of the Great October Socialist Revolution which marked the beginning of a new era in mankind's history. It was also here that Soviet power was proclaimed, with the Decree on Peace as one of its first state documents. This decree laid the foundations of peace-loving foreign policy. The Soviet Union has remained committed to this course throughout its entire history.

New political thinking and a constructive approach toward the solution of problems concerning the creation of a reliable security system are now beginning to play an increasingly important role in international dialogue. It depends on the efforts by all states whether mankind will succeed in ridding itself for ever of the danger of universal destruction and in creating a genuinely nuclear-free world for itself.

Yu.F. Solovyev spoke of the work by the city's and oblast's working people to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the party's mainline course of accelerating socioeconomic development, the progress of economic restructuring, and the preparations for the Great October's jubilee. It was emphasized that, while solving the tasks of intensification of production and acceleration of scientific and technical progress and implementing social programs, Leningraders are strengthening cooperation with many foreign partners and are maintaining friendly ties with more than 20 twinned cities in different states.

Yu.F. Solovyev replied to numerous questions by the diplomats.

The conversation was attended by Leningrad Gorispolkom Chairman V.Ya. Khodyrev; V.I. Chernyshev, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Protocol Department; and M.A. Yefimov, USSR Foreign Ministry representative in Leningrad.

While in the Smolnyy, the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries toured the V.I. Lenin Memorial Museum. They laid flowers at the monument to the leader in the historical building. The guests visited the Great October Socialist Revolution Museum and the cruiser *Avrora*.

Demichev, Solovyev Attend Supreme Soviet

LD162257 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Oct 87

[from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Gromyko there was a session today of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It considered matters connected with the holding of the eighth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation. It discussed and approved proposals concerning the agenda and the procedure for the session's work. There was discussion of

the question of the completion of the work of the planning and budgetary commissions and other standing commissions of the chambers on a preliminary examination of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the USSR Budget for next year, progress in carrying out this year's plan, and the report on fulfillment of the budget in 1986.

The session heard a report of the chambers' legislative proposals commissions on the results of their examination of deputies' proposals that were voiced in the course of the discussion at the seventh session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR draft law on the procedure for appealing to the court on illegal actions by officials that infringe citizens' rights.

Comrade Demichev and Solovyev took part in the discussion of the questions on the agenda.

Gromyko Chairs Session

LD161900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] There was a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium today, chaired by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko. Questions linked to holding the 8th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation were examined and proposals for the agenda and the order of work at the session of the country's supreme body of state power were debated and approved. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium discussed the question of completion of work by the planning and budgetary and other standing commissions of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet on a preliminary examination of the plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1988 and the progress of implementing the 1987 plans, fo the USSR budget for 1988, and of a report on implementation of the 1986 budget. Other questions were also considered.

Vorotnikov Chairs RSFSR Government Session

PM141053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 2

[IZVESTIYA special correspondent report: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium discussed topical issues relating to economic and cultural building at a session held 5 October.

The Master Plan for the Hero-City of Murmansk was discussed and approved. It has been decided to erect a memorial complex in the Hero-City of Smolensk dedicated to the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The presidium approved a program to hold an RSFSR festival at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements on 28 October through 1 November to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. It also examined some other questions and adopted corresponding decisions.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Vorotnikov Addresses RSFSR Ministers

LD122258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] An RSFSR Council of Ministers session took place today, at which the drafts of the state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR and the state budget of the RSFSR for 1988 were examined. It was noted the drafts of the plan and budget as a whole are in line with the strategic course of the 27th party congress and the directives of the January and June plenums of the CPSU Central Committee for radically restructuring the running of the economy. The RSFSR Council of Ministers approved in general the drafts of the republic's plan and budget and decided to submit them for examination at the forthcoming session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, made a speech at the session.

Razumovskiy Chairs Joint Commission Meeting

LD152230 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The second plenary sitting of the budget and planning commissions, with the participation of representatives of other standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was held in the Kremlin today. Also today there was a joint sitting of the legislative proposals commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. The sitting was led by Comrade Razumovskiy, chairman of the Legislative Proposals Comission of the Soviet of the Union.

Ligachev Attends Theater Opening

LD152241 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 15 October broadcast a brief video report on the opening of the People's Friendship Theater in Moscow on the evening of 15 October. The report notes that Yegor Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Dzhumber Patiashvili, member of the CPSU Central Committee, were present in the audience. The video shows Ligachev and Patiashvili and general shots of the theater and stage.

Rekunkov At Prosecutor's Office Conference

PM161521 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Oct 87First Editionp 2

[Unattributed report: "Strengthening Law and Order"]

[Text] Krasnodar—tasks in radically restructuring the work of the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987)

Plenum and the party Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Increase the Role of Prosecutor's Office Supervision in Strengthening Socialist Legality and Law and Order" were at the center of attention of a zonal conference of prosecutors of autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, cities, and rayons in the RSFSR which took place yesterday.

The necessity of increasing the preventive thrust of prosecutor's office supervision, and resolutely raising its role in strengthening state, labor, and social discipline were stressed.

A.M. Rekunkov, USSR general prosecutor, addressed the conference.

Ukrainian CP CC Disciplines Officials

AU191158 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 15 Oct 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has examined the organizational measures taken in the republic to implement the CPSU Central Committee decision on restructuring the system of political and economic education of the working people. The republic's obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, basic party organizations, the Council of Ministers, ministries, departments, economic leaders, the Trade Union Council, Komsomol Central Committee, and Komsomol organizations have been instructed to elaborate and, in line with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee, concrete measures to ensure a switchover to the new system of political and economic education, and to radically improve its quality and practical returns. [passage omitted]

The progress made in implementing the comprehensive program for developing the production of consumer goods and the sphere of services in the period 1986-2000, and in fulfilling the 1987 plan for retail commodity turnover has been discussed. It was noted that with regard to this issue, the republic's Gosplan, ministries, departments, obkoms, and oblispolkoms had failed to draw appropriate conclusions from the requirements of the 27th Party Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The average annual rates set in line with the comprehensive program for increasing the production of non-food goods in 1986 and the 9 months of the current year have not been reached. Retail commodity turnover has been falling short of the plan, and the volumes and kinds of payable services have been increasing too slowly. The way this work has been organized in Dnepropetrovsk and Zaporozhye Oblasts was particularly unsatisfactory.

The Ukrainian Ministry of Local Industry has been systematically falling short of the plan for the production and contracted supplies of goods, and the Ministry of the Light Industry has failed to achieve the rates set for stepping up production. The enterprises of the group "A" branches have not made a radical turn toward developing the production of consumer goods. The largest shortfalls in the 9-month plan were incurred by machine building, chemical, and ferrous metallurgical enterprises.

The population has every reason to be displeased with poor-quality commodities. Progress has been too slow in reducing the proportion of rejects in production, and the number of complaints about the quality of goods and of the repairs made within the period under guarantee. Many articles are uncompetitive, and their assortment is renewed in an inadequate way.

The Ukrainian Ministry of Trade and the Union of Consumers' Societies have been slow to eliminate serious shortcomings in services for the population, have failed to see to it that necessities are supplied smoothly and with sufficient choice, and have been falling short of the plan for retail commodity turnover.

The republic's Gosplan and oblispolkoms have failed to assume a comprehensive attitude toward balancing the demand for and the supply of commodities and services with the growing incomes of the population, have been lowering the plans, and have not been providing the material-technical resources, capital investments, and contracted work that are necessary to fulfill the plan.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has strictly warned Comrades V. P. Popov and Yu. A. Dvoynykh, Ukrainian Gosplan deputy chairmen; Comrade A. I. Karamazin, Ukrainian Gossnab deputy chairman; leaders of ministries and departments; oblispolkom chairmen; and Kiev Gorispolkom chairman that they were personally responsible for taking measures to fulfill the plans for the production of goods, for payable services, and for retail commodity turnover. The attention of Comrade S. V. Litvinenko, board chairman of the Ukrainian Union of Consumers' Societies, has been strictly called to the failure to meet the targets set for increasing commodity stocks by using local resources, and to the low standards of trade services for the population. Comrade V. N. Nosenko, Zaporozhye Oblispolkom deputy chairman, has been reprimanded for serious shortcomings and omissions in this sphere.

The attention of Comrades V. A. Ivashko and N. K. Zadoya, Dnepropetrovsk Obkom secretaries, and Comrades A. P. Sazonov and A. A. Prichkin, Zaporozhye Obkom secretaries, has been called to the insufficient control over, and the insufficient responsibility of cadres for, the way the targets for commodities and services are met. Obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, party committees within ministries and departments, and basic party organizations have been instructed to assess on the spot, in a party-like way, cases in which the program for commodities and services is implemented in an unsatisfactory

manner and goods of poor quality are produced, and to reinforce lagging sectors without delay with cadres that are able to work efficiently in the new conditions.

Ukrainian Supreme Soviet To Hold Session

AU151150 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Oct 87 p 1

["A Decree of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to convene the sixth session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation in Kiev on 13 November 1987.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

City of Kiev, 9 October 1987

The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium announces the following items proposed for the agenda of the sixth session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation:

1—The 1988 state plan for the economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR, and the progress made in fulfilling the 1987 state plan for the economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR.

2—The 1988 state budget of the Ukrainian SSR, and the fulfillment of the 1986 state budget of the Ukrainian SSR.

3—The progress made in taking the organizational measures drawn up by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses.

4—The approval of the decrees of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Belorussian CP Replaces Second Secretary

LD141338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] In Minsk today a plenum of the Communist Party of Belorussia Central Committee was held. It examined an organizational question. The plenum released Comrade Bartoshevich from his duties as second secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussia Central Committee in connection with his transfer to other work.

Comrade Igrunov, who worked as deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Pary Work Department, has been elected second secretary.

Belorussia's Sokolov Addresses Aktiv

PM131240 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The Course Is Intensification"]

[Text] Brest, 12 Oct—The participants in a meeting of the Belorussian party and economic aktiv held here today began their discussion of urgent problems of the republic's agro-industrial complex in the kolkhoz fields and livestock units. In the course of a 3-day seminar held just beforehand in Brest Oblast, they studied experience in increasing the efficiency of agricultural production on the basis of intensive techniques and economic methods of management and the sociocultural transformation of the countryside.

Ye.Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, who delivered the report, and the speakers analyzed tasks in the accelerated development of the republic's agro-industrial complex. It was stressed that although in recent years Belorussia's agriculture has made a marked leap forward, there should be no grounds for complacency or self-satisfaction.

The participants in the meeting outlined ways of introducing modern industrial techniques in livestock raising and crop farming and resolving social problems in the countryside.

The meeting was addressed by I.I. Skiba, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department.

USSR Minister A.I. Iyevlev, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, took part in the meeting.

Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Meet 19 Sep

NC060803 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 21 Sep 87

[Text] The Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium held a meeting on 19 September to discuss the question of upgrading the responsibilities of all the leading cadres and experts employed by the material and technical supply organs for improving the work carried out by the Uzbek SSR Gossnab [Uzbek SSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply] and its affiliated organs in rural areas and for providing material resources for the republic's economic domain. The meeting noted that the Uzbek SSR Gossnab organs have implemented certain measures to apply contemporary methods work and to broaden direct and long-term economic relations between producers and [word indistinct]. The level of funds made available from the material and technical resources to the industrial factories and unions, construction organizations, and other organizations was raised during the January-June period. The plans for [words indistinct] were realized.

However, the work carried out by the Uzbek SSR Gossnab and its affiliated organs in the rural regions has failed to comply with the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress and the June 1987 CPSU Central Commmittee Plenum, and with the tasks related to the productive and consistent development of the Uzbek SSR's economic domain.

The effort made to use the funds has been disrupted. The use of a number of significant funds [words indistinct]. Attention has not been focused on the need to make funds available in coordination with the ministries and the administrations. Gossnab has not satisfactorily influenced the work carried out by the ministries, the Administrations, and the factories in selecting their resources. The tasks related to the selection of the material and fuel resources have not been realized. A large amount of (?unused) material has accumulated in the factories and organizations.

The deficiencies have created the impression that Gossnab's collegium and apparatus are slow in organizing work and [words indistinct]. Gossnab has not given the required guidance to the oblast level units. Nor has it attached importance to the reports drawn up by the leading officials of local administrations. Furthermore, it has not been sufficiently demanding on its affiliated organizations for the realization of the plans related to the use of the funds, the consolidation of progressive measures in supply, and the application of economic measures. Gossnab's control over the effort made by the leading organs to realize their tasks and the decisions they adopt is unsatisfactory.

The decision adopted by the presidium drew the attention of Gossnab and its collegium to the deficiences in their work with respect to making material and technical resources available to the republic's economic domain. In this connection, the decision demanded that they take the required measures to categorically remove them. Meanwhile, the presidium assigned the Uzbek SSR ministries and administrations, the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, the Uzbek SSR Oblispolkoms, the Tashkent Gorispolkom, and the unions and factories with the task of significantly improving the work of the supply organs and successfully realizing the plans related to the selection of resources, including the realization of the tasks related to material and fuel resources.

The presidium also discussed the reconstruction work carried out by the collegium of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction and the effort it has been making to upgrade the responsibilities of the leading cadres and experts for implementing economic measures in the management of the organizations affiliated to the ministry, as demanded by the decisions adopted by the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Anichev, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and Romanovskiy, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, participated in the work of the meeting.

Dobrynin Views Restructuring Policy

PM131046 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 8 Oct 87 pp 13-15

[Interview with Anatoliy Dobrynin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee international department, by Jean George in Moscow—date not given]

[Text] [George] What results has the restructuring policy produced 18 months after the 27th CPSU Congress?

[Dobrynin] The main landmarks in the implementation of the restructuring policy since the 27th CPSU Congress are the CPSU Central Committee plenums in January and June 1987. Each of them generated a whole series of practical decisions by the party and state organs aimed at implementing their directives.

I would like to remind you that the January plenum formulated a program for the democratization of our whole life, primarily the party's internal life, on the basis of the congress decisions. The Central Committee reaffirmed the meaning of restructuring: "More socialism and more democracy."

The June plenum examined the tasks involved in a radical reshaping of the economy. It made a comprehensive analysis of the question of a far-reaching reform in the running of the national economy and of its objectives and the principles governing its implementation. This session formulated a coherent concept of restructuring, and essentially completed the establishment of a socialist economic model for the country's present stage of development. The aim is to move from essentially administrative methods to essentially economic methods of management at all levels and, in this context, to guarantee an optimum combination of centralized strategic management of the national economy and the granting of greater autonomy and self-management to workers' collectives in the enterprises and associations. The role and responsibility of local government organs in the economic sphere must be considerably increased. But the essential thing is probably the fact that restructuring has won an ideological and moral victory in the party and in society, and that it is supported by the people. It is now being developed horizontally and vertically, and it is using its mechanisms to draw millions of men into active work. The ideological and political situation in the country has changed substantially. This is the main result of restructuring at the present stage in the country's development.

We are observing the first economic results. The growth rates for production and labor productivity in most economic sectors have increased considerably. Responsible social measures have been taken. But, of course, the

essential factors for faster growth—scientific and technical progress, new forms of management—have not yet fully emerged. This will take some time. They will have their main impact during the next 5-year period.

Another important criterion for the success of restructuring, which is also its driving force, is the development of socialist democracy and an atmosphere of openness, criticism, and self-criticism. Areas which were formerly "above criticism" are shrinking like Balzac's famous "wild ass' skin." The general extension of the principle of the appointment of leaders by election, innovations in electoral practice, the strengthening of the principles of the people's socialist self-management, and the implementation of team forms of work, are all realities. The fundamental aim of these measures is to step up the role of the masses as master of the country and to more fully realize the advantages of social ownership.

At the same time, we realize that this is just the first wave of restructuring. The braking mechanism is still working.

We can now see that restructuring is a longer and more difficult process than we had imagined. Bureaucratic inertia can still be felt, as can the habit of adopting a subservient, parasitic attitude, and the habit of leveling down. The essential thing is that the party organizations must not lag behind the revolutionary feelings and processes which predominate in society. It is toward this objective that the Central Committee is directing the Communists.

[George] There is a great deal of discussion at present about the history of the USSR and the CPSU, about "gaps" in history, about the rehabilitation of historical figures, and the assessment of their achievements and mistakes. Why is so much attention being paid to this discussion?

[Dobrynin] Lenin once said: We must not forget our roots. We remember our history, we value it, we are proud of it. Now, on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, we would like to stress this in a particularly forceful way.

The path which the people have traveled since October has literally transformed our country, and it has raised it to the highest levels of social progress. But this path has not been easy, to be more specific, it has been very difficult. Fate dealt us all the problems and trials which await pioneers on the paths of history. But they did not stop us. We learned to overcome them and we have overcome them.

Today, at a time of restructuring and on the eve of the October anniversary, our class enemies often try to "rewrite" our history. It goes without saying that their main aim is to deny or distort the party's role. Frequent attempts are made to portray the path we have traveled since October as one of deviations and constant mistakes. But that is an attempt to discredit us by inappropriate means.

The dialectics of history in general and of the Soviet Union's history in particular is not simple. We must examine it in a realistic way, in all its complexity, without erasing or rejecting anything. Of course, we must make an overall judgment, taking account of the path we have traveled, its results, and the prospects it has opened up.

How many changes have occurred since our revolution, not only in our country but in the whole world, and how many processes it has sparked off! We must take a broad view of all this, without falling into biased concepts and feelings.

Yes, there are different chapters in our history. From the heights we have now reached, it must be admitted that in some periods we did less than was necessary or possible; sometimes achievements were not made in an appropriate way; there were mistakes and serious shortcomings. This must be remembered and, moreover, openly stated. This must be done to ensure that mistakes are not repeated and to make better use of socialism's vast potential, and educate the new generation in this spirit.

For instance, we cannot and ought never to forgive or justify what happened in 1937 and 1938. Never. Responsibility for those events rests with those in power at the time. But does that undermine the importance of our achievements, of what the party and people have accomplished through all those trials? The main lesson to be learned from these unfortunate periods in our history is that they have been overcome. They have been overcome by the party itself, thanks to its spirit and its determination. We can now say that we have taken steps to ensure that the negative phenomena of the past can never recur. Today, on the eve of the 70th anniversary of October, we can talk of our achievements with pride: We are proud of our great people, their history, and their exploits.

It is clear that when we now widen the front of restructuring, and step up its pace, we make an ever deeper examination of our past, because a clear understanding of restructuring and the tasks to be accomplished undoubtedly requires a perfect understanding of the historical reasons which made it vital, and an understanding of its place in the country's history. The CPSU leadership regards interest in history as natural and healthy. If we are to continue on our path toward the future, we must have a reliable accelerator: We must have a clear idea not only of the present, but also of the past.

We think it is necessary to eliminate the "gaps" in history, to fill them once again with the men who were arbitrarily erased from them, and to make an objective assessment of past events and people, of achievements and mistakes which is confirmed by evidence.

This broad examination of historical problems is now one of the vital aspects of the country's historical life. The discussion has also revealed extreme positions: Some people are trying to curb the processes of restructuring in historical science, they are clinging to their old "triumphalist" procedures in the presentation of our past, and they regard any critical analysis as an "attack on principles." Others are afflicted in a different way: They focus all their attention on the negative aspects and phenomena of the past, thus losing their sense of proportion with regard to history, only seeing the blacks and grays in the whole range of historical colors. It is clear that these two extremes have a common root: disregard for dialectics and the inability to see the truth as a whole in its full complexity.

The party demands objectivity and truth alone. Basically, despite the problems and disappointments encountered along our path, whatever the cost of our victories, and irrespective of the price paid for our mistakes, we have traveled a great distance in our history and have every right to be proud. None of the stages through which our people have passed in their history has been a complete failure. There has been constant progress, despite all the problems and obstacles. The creation of a new socialist society has continued for 70 years. This is the main thing, the essential thing.

[George] There are few changes to be seen in everyday life, despite some improvements in Moscow's food supplies; problems can be observed in services; and the quality and range of everyday consumer goods present problems. What do you think of this?

[Dobrynin] You have listed a number of real problems. But, to shed light on them, I think it is necessary to take a broader view of things.

With regard to matters directly affecting people's everyday lives, you have mentioned those which are rather superficial. It is impossible to say that there has been no change in this sphere. For instance, food supplies in Moscow, especially fruit and vegetables, have undoubtedly improved in the past year. Efforts are being made in the provision of services, and results have been achieved. The state network is improving its work, and the cooperatives which are being formed will play their role. There are some improvements, although not yet decisive, in the quality and range of everyday consumer goods. You are right to say that this is still insignificant; we are saying it publicly ourselves, we are discussing it collectively, and we are taking measures to change the situation.

But it must be frankly stated that social policy is more than just the things you mentioned. It is a broader concept. An energetic and active social policy is one of the key elements of restructuring. The ultimate aim of our efforts is to satisfy man's needs, to increase the people's well-being, and to give it a new quality. Unfortunately, many problems have built up in this sphere, and most of them cannot be solved at a single stroke.

When you build a house, you do not start with the walls, still less with the roof. You start with the foundations. The same is true of social policy. To obtain marked and major changes, you have to consolidate the foundations of social policy, in other words improve the general state of the economy. As we have already said, we are doing a great deal to achieve this, but it is obvious that our efforts have not yet borne fruit.

In addition, there is a whole series of spheres, not mentioned in the question, in which our social policy has already produced and is producing practical results which many people are observing. For instance, in the present 5-year plan housing construction is being speeded up. In 2 and 1/2 years we have constructed more houses than in the same period of the previous 5-year plan. And the people in Moscow and other cities who are now moving into new apartments are benefiting directly from the measures taken.

We have increased our assistance to housing construction in rural areas. As early as 1986 and 1987, the rates of individual construction were considerably increased.

Have there not been changes in the daily lives of millions of people following the wage increases for doctors and teachers, and the increases in pensions for numerous categories in the past 2 years? Is it not important that grants have been increased for students in higher education and technical establishments, and for postgraduate students?

Reforms are being introduced in secondary and higher education. We do not think that everything necessary has been done. This work will have to be completed. But it has been started and some results have already been achieved.

Of course, our social problems, particularly housing, food supplies, everyday consumer goods and services, and the reform of education and health care, are long-term problems which will take two or three 5-year plans. But people are already experiencing a change for the better and with time this will grow stronger.

[George] In the speech which he delivered in Murmansk last Thursday, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the present phase of restructuring is "crucial." Why?

[Dobrynin] We want to get people moving and to ensure that they are not too calm and serene, and that they do not think everything will go well without any effort. Over

the past 2 years, the Politburo, our party's Central Committee, and the government have done a great deal of work to introduce all kinds of reforms aimed at promoting restructuring in various spheres, and ensuring that the movement has vigor and dynamism. A legal basis has now been established for restructuring.

It must be said that the ideas behind restructuring are not yet sufficiently well grasped, understood, and implemented in the enterprises, establishments, kolkhozes, and even ministries. The law on the socialist enterprise will be implemented in many areas from 1 January. Henceforth, only the basic guidelines will be laid down by the Supreme Soviet and the government. Everything else will have to be discussed and decided in the enterprises by the workers and the administration. They will have to find a market for their products.

This is what Comrade Gorbachev meant by a crucial phase because the time has come to move from words and laws to action, and this must be done without delay and without awaiting directives from above. We do not have much time. The year is drawing to a close.

Our essential task in the party now is to give the grass-roots organizations throughout the country, in all regions, the necessary explanations to make them aware of the serious nature and importance of the tasks to be accomplished and to ensure that they clearly know what must be done.

Following the October Revolution, one urgent task was to stamp out illiteracy in a country in which some 8 percent of people could read and write. It is possible to say that we are now pursuing a policy of stamping out economic illiteracy.

The whole party has a vast task ahead of it. It has started the process and intends to continue on this path. We attach a great deal of importance to the whole party being involved in restructuring and playing an active part at grass-roots level, without taking over from the economic bodies.

One of the main problems is changing people's mentality. Take the case of a worker. He knew his norm. He fulfilled it and could go home without worrying about anything else; he is now aware that the state of his enterprise depends on him, on his team's work. The workers are becoming more active in ensuring higher wages, and labor profitability and efficiency. It goes without saying that this is still a process which is taking place within the framework of the socialist system.

[George] From conversations I have had, it seems to me that many people are asking questions and worrying about what might happen in their enterprise. What do you think of this?

[Dobrynin] Our great social achievement is and remains the security guaranteed by the state to the workers. We have no intention of destroying this system. The question is how we can maintain and improve this good system in the new conditions of restructuring and economic reforms while guaranteeing respect for the principle of socialism: To each according to his labor.

There are already cases in which the workers' wages have fallen following the new state inspections on the quality of production. The workers and party organizations in those enterprises have examined the causes of this situation. The reason for it is very simple. Those enterprises have hitherto produced poor quality goods.

The state acceptance system which has recently been introduced has brought order to the work of the enterprises. It is the workers themselves who have started demanding improvements in the enterprise's activities and exerting pressure on the management and the director.

We are aware that there are and will be problems. It is possible that conflicts may arise. Our starting point is the fact that our soviet power, and the party and trade union organizations have a direct interest in finding a good solution to any problems which may arise and in avoiding any aggravation of the conflict.

At the same time, the people's awareness must be raised to the level of political thinking. Those who lag behind will suffer in their wages. This is the situation and it is not easy. It is a complex but exciting period.

[George] What are the prospects following the Shevardnadze-Shultz meeting?

[Dobrynin] In general, I can say that the preliminary talks between Eduard Shevardnadze and George Shultz and our minister's talks with President Reagan led to some progress in Soviet-U.S. relations and, of cours[illegible] solving the problem of the elimination of two classes of nuclear missiles: the medium-range missiles and the operational-tactical missiles. The Washington negotiations were difficult. The current discussions in Geneva are not easy either. But progress is being made. We must note the special importance of an agreement in principle on a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting to sign the agreement on medium-range and short-range intermediate missiles and to discuss a whole range of international and bilateral problems.

There are now new broader possibilities for moving toward a nuclear-free world. Just recently, many people told us that a world without nuclear weapons was a utopian idea. But life shows us that progress in this sphere is entirely possible.

Of course, as happened previously, this progress will be accompanied by a clash between different approaches and between obsolete and new concepts, with a debate

between a new mentality and old-fashioned ideas about "peace through terror." Today, as always, the activity of the social forces, of all those who stand to gain from establishing guarantees for a really lasting peace in a nonviolent world, will play a considerable role.

As far as our country is concerned, there is no lack of goodwill and constructive ideas for continuing to make progress. This was confirmed with new emphasis during the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and the representatives of French public opinion, and it was also clearly seen in his recently published article: "Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World." As is known, it developed the ideas contained in the CPSU general secretary's statement on 15 January 1986 and those made at our party's 27th congress.

We will be able to return to these questions in greater detail later, taking account of the current work of the Soviet and U.S. delegations in Geneva, the forthcoming meeting between the two foreign ministers, and then the summit meeting this fall.

[George] Some American analyses are counting on a failure of restructuring in the USSR. What relationship is there between the internal changes and the people's diplomacy to which Mikhail Gorbachev referred when addressing the French representatives with whom he met on 29 September? Is disarmament a precondition for restructuring?

[Dobrynin] When we talk of openness in domestic policy, we also assume that this same openness must be established in foreign policy. We are talking frankly and honestly to the Soviet people. We are also talking honestly and frankly about the international situation and the new way of solving complex problems which we are seeking or proposing. We think that this is the best way of solving them. Popular diplomacy is the same kind of phenomenon. During the October Revolution, Lenin published all secret agreements and called for an open and public diplomacy directed not only at governments but at all peoples in the world.

We are not making our policy of peace and disarmament dependent on the success of our economic reforms. The fact that the limitation or elimination of nuclear and conventional weapons could greatly facilitate our peaceful plans is a different matter. We will say this frankly to our people and to world opinion.

Our restructuring will be continued independently of international events. It is very important for Western politicians to understand that our restructuring does not harm the Western powers' interests. Many people in the world view our efforts favorably. Others think that the so-called Soviet threat will increase. Our answer is that everybody, in our country and abroad, will benefit from the success of our restructuring, because it will open up new opportunities for expanding economic and scientific cooperation and for increasing commercial and other relations. Restructuring is closely linked with our policy of peace and disarmament and of settling regional conflicts.

[George] What are the prospects for relations with France?

[Dobrynin] We still think that Soviet-French relations remain a potentially important factor for peace and security in Europe and in the world. Their potential has certainly not been exhausted and in present conditions their role and significance are increasing.

The current restructuring in our country offers unprecedented opportunities for developing mutually beneficial international cooperation, especially with France, on the struggle for peace against the nuclear threat, and for disarmament and security.

And yet, at present the potential of Franco-soviet relations and the opportunities they provide can certainly not be regarded as exhausted; far from it. There are many more spheres which have not been exploited than spheres which have. We know that relations among all countries are based on reciprocity. Nobody can doubt our goodwill and our desire to extend dialogue and practical collaboration with France. The CPSU program, which is our party's basic document, clearly states the importance of strengthening Soviet-French cooperation. We regard France not as a potential enemy, but as a partner in the search for a solution to existing problems. But Paris' action is also important. It would be a good thing if the media was more objective about the Soviet Union.

We are deeply grateful to the French Communist Party [PCF] for its consistent support for extending cooperation with the Soviet Union in the interests of peace and of our two peoples. We are convinced that this stance will continue to play an important role in consolidating mutual understanding and friendship between the Soviet and French peoples.

I would also like to add a few words about the current situation in view of recent events like the meeting between representatives of French public opinion and Comrade Gorbachev. We greatly value the activity of *L'Humanite*, the PCF's fighting organ, and its realistic articles about the Soviet Union which are based on the truth—articles which help to create favorable conditions for the development of Soviet-French cooperation. We also value its struggle for peace and disarmament, and for an independent French policy.

The Soviet Communists welcome the fact that relations between the CPSU and PCF are developing in a spirit of fraternal friendship and solidarity. The cordial meeting between Comrades Gorbachev and Marchais last May is a clear illustration of that. We hope that there will be

another meeting soon. We hope that it will take place next November. We wish the fraternal Communist party success in its tireless struggle for workers' rights and for Soviet-French friendship.

Book Published on Gorbachev's Murmansk Trip

LD162254 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A collection of materials on Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's trip to Murmansk Oblast 30 September to 2 October this year has now been published. It is entitled: "The Main Thing Now is the Practical Implementation of Restructuring Tasks." It includes the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's speech at the festive meeting devoted tot he presentation of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal to Murmansk, and other material on Comrade Gorbachev's stay in Murmansk Oblast. The collection has been published by the *Politicheskaya Literatura* publishing house. [video shows the book's cover, an inside page carrying the start of his speech at the festive presentation, and three still photos of Gorbachev presenting the order, visiting a ship, and laying a wreath]

Economic

Large Scale Price Reform Being Worked Out

LD181648 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] The vice chairman of the government committee on prices, Anatoliy Komin, has said that a large-scale price reform is being worked out in the country. The reform will soon be presented for national consideration. Changes in retail prices will not affect living standards but will rather make some categories of people better off and will promote social justice. Anatoliy Komin said that at present low prices of foods, children's goods, transport fares, and other services are maintained by state subsidies whose overall sum has reached 84 billion rubles.

Goskomstat Reports Jan-Sep Figures

Standard of Living Rises

LD171531 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS—The results of the fulfillment of the USSR State Economic and Social Development Plan in the nine months of 1987 show that there has been a rise in the Soviet people's standards of living. They were summed up by the USSR State Committee on Statistics (Goskomstat) and published here today.

The average monthly pay of workers and employees amounted to 200 rubles as against 194 rubles in the same period last year. Remuneration for collective farm work rose to 147 rubles as against 144 rubles in January-September 1986, the Goskomstat reported.

The population received upwards of 120 million rubles in payments and allowances from the social consumption funds (the money from these funds are spent on education, medicare, etc), an increase of 5.3 billion rubles as against the corresponding period last year.

As a result of the enactment of all measures stipulated by the guidelines for the reform of the general education and vocational schools, the teachers of primary forms at general education schools had their salary increased by 53 percent, the teachers of middle and senior forms—by 33 percent and the teachers of secondary specialized and vocational-technical schools—by 25 percent. There has been a rise in the salaries of people working in infant orphanages, houses and boarding schools for children who became orphans or were left without parental support.

The supply of population with many food items has been improved. The resources of vegetable fats, eggs, whole-milk products, confectionaries, bread, cereals and macaroni foods are enough for uninterrupted trade. However, there are instances when due to deficiences in the organization of trade in a number of places, especially in the countryside, these products are not on sale.

Serious shortcomings are preserved in meeting the population's requirements in individual manufactured goods, especially footwear.

A total of 57.5 million square meters of housing or over a million new well-appointed flats were commissioned. But these figures fall short of the targets set in the plan for nine months of this year.

The number of workers and white-collar staffs employed in the national economy in January-September, 1987 ran into 118.5 million, an increase of 0.4 percent as against January-September last year. Almost the entire new workforce was sent to the service sphere.

GNP Rises 2.4 Percent

LD171434 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS—The Soviet Union's national income in the first nine months of the year went up 2.4 percent over the same period of 1986 and the entire increase was won through higher labor productivity, the nation's statistics committee said today in a summary of economic and social results for January through September 1987.

The government invested a total of 26 billion rubles in modernization schemes in industry, including 3.2 billion rubles in the engineering sector, which was respectively eight and 12 percent more than in the first nine months of the previous year.

Labor productivity in industry rose 3.7 percent as against the same period of 1986.

Cuts in net manufacturing costs saved about three billion rubles. Profits grew, but more than a quarter of factories and industrial amalgamations fell short of their targeted levels.

Gross agricultural production was 1.1 percent up on the January-September total for 1986. Labor productivity on the farms increased by 1.7 percent.

The statistics committee also reported that foreign trade amounted to 94.2 billion rubles, 2.3 percent less than in the first nine months of last year.

Exports shrank by 0.5 percent and imports by 4.2 percent, mostly due to decreased purchases in the world. Shipments based on specialized and cooperative production arrangements with other countries grouped in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) were on the increase.

BRIEFS

Caspian Sea Oil Deposit

A new oil deposit has been discovered only 5 km from the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea. For the first time oil has been discovered in Mesozoic strata at sea, by the crew of a floating drilling rig, (?Apsheron). [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Oct 87 LD*]

Scientific

Monkeys in Good Health After Space Flight

LD170805 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS—TASS correspondent Rena Kuznetsova reports:

Physicians have not found any substantial changes in the state of health of the monkeys Drema and Yerosha at the first stage of the examination. The monkeys spent 13 days in the Soviet biological satellite "Cosmos-1887" which landed on October 12. Never before had the monkeys stayed in orbit for such a long term.

True, Yerosha has lost flesh a bit: there has been a fault in the food feeding system for him during the flight. Sturdy Drema did not lose in weight. He outweighed his fellow space traveller even prior to the flight.

Specialists lavished attention upon both monkeys. True, they have not received as yet products to which they got accustomed before the flight. They keep eating paste food items and concentrated juices comprising all possible components. They will get apples and sweets somewhat later.

Scientists will keep Drema and Yerosha under their observation for about a year. They are interested not only in immediate results but also in the possible changes in the animals' organisms related to the zero gravity impact.

In the warm time of the year, the monkeys are usually transferred to a special open air vivarium. And after Drema and Yerosha undergo full examination, they will be sent to the Sukhumi monkey nursery in Georgia from which they came to Moscow.

Their predecessors which were on space missions in the Soviet Biological satellites "Cosmos-1514" (1983) and "Cosmos-1667" (1985) also live there. Plates on their cages say that those monkeys were in orbit.

'Mir' Manned Space Station Continues Work

LD161444 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 16 TASS—A TASS special correspondent reports from the flight control center:

The endurance orbital flight of Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksander Alexandrov on board the manned complex *Mir* is continuing.

The program of work over the past days included experiments with the use of the international observatory "Roentgen", visual-instrumental observations of the earth's surface and measures for the replacement of separate elements in the life-support system, whose service life has run out.

In the course of the day the crew will have to carry out another experiment in "Biryuza" equipment to study the mechanism and peculiarities of the formation of spatial structures in the course of chemical oscillation reactions. The ongoing processes will be registered with the use of a videotape recorder.

According to results of medical check-up both cosmonauts feel well. The pulse beat of the crew commander is 62 per minute, of the flight engineer—65, arterial pressure is 125 by 75 and 120 by 65 of the mercury column respectively.

On Saturday and Sunday the crew will take a rest.

AIDS 'Multiplication Mechanism' Discovered

LD161110 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1005 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 16 October, (TASS)—Soviet scientists have discovered the multiplication mechanism of the AIDS virus. The journal *Nedelya* reports that they have established that this process is programmed by the nucleic acids in its core. The virus progeny is fed by blood cells.

Some 10,000 people—from so called "risk groups," drug addicts, addicts of poisonous substances, sexual perverts—were examined. Seven cases of infection with the AIDS virus were detected, six of them being foreign citizens.

The fact that the experiment was conducted at the Leningrad anti-plague station with very strict observance of public health—epidemiological conditions—shows the complexity of the experiment.

The AIDS virus which was discovered resembles the oncological virus obtained in the United States and in France. Its study is continuing, *Nedelya* writes.

Military

Yazov Addresses Commissariat Leaders

PM162131 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Oct 87 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent Colonel G. Miranovich report: "To Educate Patriots. Rally of Military Commissariat Leaders"]

[Excerpt] It is incumbent upon every Communist and every Soviet person to do everything within their power to maintain the country's defense capability at the proper level. This is what the CPSU Program says. It is natural that the restructuring that is spreading increasingly deeply in the country and the Armed Forces imparts increasingly new meaning to this stipulation. In particular, the party's greater demands as regards combat readiness and discipline in the Armed Forces and the alignment of the orientation and content of their training with the new military doctrine presuppose, in parallel with the solution of many other problems, enhancement of the quality of new recruits for the Army and Navy ranks. The quest for ways to accelerate this extremely hard and responsible work was the topic of the regular rally of military commissariat leaders held in Kursk.

The spirit of questing and demandingness in line with the times ran through the report by Colonel General M. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate, and the speeches by other participants in the rally. A businesslike exchange of experience took place, shortcomings were brought to light, leaders were named whose activity and moral character still fail to meet the demands of the time, and measures were proposed aimed at fundamentally improving the work of military commissariats with young people of predraft and draft age and on the military-patriotic education of the population.

Assessing their past work, participants in the rally turned time and again to the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution adopted in 1986 and aimed at further improving the training of young people for military service. This is only logical. It is well known that the resolution envisages a comprehensive approach toward the solution of the tasks listed in it, and coordinated work by all on whom this solution depends. But it is precisely such an approach, the report and speeches noted, that is lacking with many people. In many places, restructuring in this sphere is progressing extremely slowly.

The resolution assigns responsible tasks to party and soviet organs, Army General D. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, stressed in his speech. But their solution will depend largely on the activeness, initiative, and persistence of military commissariats. It is they that are the vehicles of our state's military policy at local level, it is through them that the direct link between the Army and the people is effected. This imposes major obligations.

The USSR defense minister dwelt on a number of most important stipulations stemming from the decisions of the 27th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums, the instructions of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on defense questions, and the demands of military doctrine. In particular, emphasis was placed on the paramount need to eradicate stagnation phenomena in military-patriotic work and impart to it a creative and active nature. In collaboration with local party and soviet organs and the leaders of enterprises, organizations, institutions, and educational establishments, military commissariats must aim for the complete fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution. For this purpose, it is also necessary to improve the sponsorship ties between military units and military education establishments and the collectives of local enterprises and educational establishments.

By way of an example, the attention of participants in the rally was drawn to the experience in the organization of military-patriotic and mass-defense work in Belorussia, Leningrad Oblast, and the Transcaucasian Military District. In Belorussia, for example, this work is done by a working group of the republican Communist Party Central Committee headed by one of its secretaries. There it has become the rule that secretaries, Bureau members, and chiefs of departments of the Central Committee and obkoms of the republican Communist Party, members of the Military Council, and the leadership command and political staff of the Belorussian Military District participate actively in the organization

and holding of mass youth events and work on questions concerning young people's preparation for military service in production collectives, educational establishments, draft stations, and DOSAAF training units.

Much is being done to improve the preparation of young people for military service, to step up the population's military-patriotic education, and to strengthen the spiritual ties between the Army and the people in Leningrad Oblast. This work has been particularly stepped up in connection with preparations for the celebration of the Great October's 70th anniversary. Leningraders maintain close ties with units and ships where their fellow Leningraders are serving. Long-established friendship links the city's Komsomol organization, for example, with servicemen from the Guards Leningrad Motorized Rifle Training Regiment named for the Lenin Komsomol, the Guards Putilovsko-Kirovskiy Antiaircraft Missile Air Defense Regiment, and other units and ships. The city on the Neva sends its best representatives to serve there. Predraft clubs are engaged in active work in the oblast, and war and labor veterans, officers, and political workers are actively joined in their work by those who have recently completed their service or have performed their international duty in Afghanistan.

The Transcaucasian Military District originated a different form of military-patriotic work—the meeting of soldiers' and sailors' mothers. These meetings honor the mothers of servicemen graded excellent in combat and political training, and they are presented with letters of thanks and souvenirs. Soldiers' mothers see for themselves the life and work of servicemen's units and meet the district command and leaders of local party and soviet organs.

Experience shows that the measures planned by the party and the government to improve the preparation of young people for military service are implemented more energetically and more efficiently wherever military commissariats and their political organs and party organizations operate more actively and in closer collaboration with local party and soviet organs, wherever people have resolutely abandoned stereotypes, have left the beaten track, and skillfully rely on the public.

More effective use must be made of the general education schools for the purposes of young people's military-patriotic education, their vocational guidance in military specialized spheres, and their preparation for service, Army General D. Yazov noted in his speech. It is self-evident that this is possible only if we manage to fully activate the creative potential of those who are directly involved in initial military training—the military instructors. The military commissariats and their political organs must systematically and objectively work with them, teach them, and educate them. Moreover, it must also be borne in mind that many of our military instructors are not sufficiently well trained, lack officer's rank, and at times have not even served in the Army. Such people have a special need for organized training. It is only right that, during the summer vacations, some regions organize training rallies for them at military units. This practice must be expanded. It is necessary to aim more persistently at ensuring that initial military training everywhere is done in the Russian language.

The military commissariat's work in general education schools, vocational and technical schools, and VUZ's must also be utilized to gain a better knowledge of young people of draft age. Life proves that many of the negative phenomena we encounter in the Army and the Navy today stem from the fact that military commissariats simply do not know the people they are calling up for military service. Only a superficial knowledge of people can explain, for example, the fact that many rayon military commissariats send to military units personal descriptions of their draftees which are far from objective. The desire to shine with numerical indicators often has an effect here. In the pursuit of [a good] assessment, some people disregard objectivity and the interests of the cause. This is inexcusable. There is evidently a need to look at the organization of competition between military commissariats through the prism of the demands of restructuring. Further improvement is also needed in the material base and work organization at draft and assembly stations. [passage omitted]